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## HUNGARY'S DESIGN AGAINST THE TZECH STATE IS EXPOSED

Financial and Moral Support to  
Secessionist Party Fails to  
Disrupt Tzecho-Slovakian  
Republic at Last Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Recent reports of an impending division in the Tzecho-Slovakian republic were categorically denied to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the Tzecho-Slovakian authorities here. It was stated that this rumor has its source in propaganda work that is being carried on by the Hungarian Government in an endeavor to cause a split and the eventual recovery of Slovakia by Hungary.

A profound sensation has been caused throughout central Europe, the informant said, by the publication of a document, said to have been stolen from the Magyar legation at Vienna. These papers, he declared, expose a deep-laid scheme whereby the Slovaks would be encouraged to resent the authority exercised by the government at Prague, and so produce all the potentialities for an internal upheaval.

This condition was to have been engendered and fostered by artificially created food troubles, also by various propaganda work. A small party in Slovakia, known as the "People's Party," desires that Slovakia should be made a local autonomous state, within the Tzecho-Slovakian republic.

At the last elections, this party was hopelessly discredited, notwithstanding financial and moral support from the Magyars.

"One Republic" Victory

The Social Democratic, and National parties obtained an overwhelming majority on a platform of "one republic." The informant pointed out that voting is compulsory, therefore the vote represented between 90 and 94 per cent of the population. It was further stated that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there is no fear in Tzecho-Slovakian Government circles that Hungary will succeed in its endeavors to separate Slovakia from the remainder of the republic.

The Magyars, it was stated, manifest a considerable amount of jealousy toward the rapidly increasing prosperity of Tzecho-Slovakia. The Magyar reactionaries are supported by certain French financial circles, who thus give additional aid to their efforts. Furthermore, it was stated that France, although outwardly denouncing aggressive action on the part of Hungary toward Tzecho-Slovakia, will not seriously interfere with Hungarian policy, for her opinion is that the Tzecho-Slovakian state is incapable of continued existence.

The financial conditions in the latter country give promise of rapid recovery from the effects of the war. Tzecho-Slovakia, the informant said, is the first state in Central Europe that can show a budget wherein the expenditure is met by revenue. Dr. Charles Ingles, the Tzecho-Slovakian Minister of Finance, has just submitted his budget for 1921, wherein the expenditure is estimated at 3,000,000 crowns less than the revenue. Owing to lack of established credit, Tzecho-Slovakia, the informant said, is unable as yet to prevent gambling by "high financiers" on her rate of exchange.

Exchange Difficulties

The sugar crop will soon be for sale, which will in all probability be preceded by a huge amount of Tzecho-Slovakian crowns being thrown on the market in Germany. Then, when the crown has been forced down, the sale of sugar will be completed by merchants abroad. This unfair method can only be met by Tzecho-Slovakia having at her command national funds that will enable her bankers to buy up the crowns when the exchange is forced against her.

In conclusion, it was stated that once the "little entente" has become an accomplished fact, machinations on the part of Hungary will receive a considerable check.

Asked how Tzecho-Slovakia views Poland's refusal to enter the little entente, the reply was that no great disappointment is experienced by the Tzecho-Slovakian authorities, for it is felt that Poland's present policy toward Russia would be more likely to bring war than peace within the borders of the little entente.

KING ALFONSO IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King of Spain, accompanied by Queen Ena and their son Don Jaime, arrived at Victoria station by special train last night, having come to London on a visit which is described as "purely private and unofficial." They were met by King George and Queen Mary along with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary.

SOCIALIST GAINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In the municipal elections on Sunday the Socialists registered gains at Milan and Leghorn, and the Liberals at Turin, Florence, Genoa, Naples, Pisa and Parma. The Clericals gained nothing. The Councils at Milan and Leghorn had a Socialist majority before.

## TURKS REFUSE TO RATIFY TREATY

Tewfik Pasha, Desirous of Not  
Breaking With Nationalists,  
Declines to Accept Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The news received here that the Turks refuse to ratify the treaty of Sevres is regarded gravely. It was believed that the government at the head of which was Damad Ferid Pasha, was completely docile, though the French complained that he was the servant of England. In any case, the Franco-British forces under command of General Milne and the guns of the British fleet directed on the capital seemed to make ratification inevitable. But Ferid has been replaced by Tewfik Pasha, who has been in negotiation with the Nationalists grouped around Mustapha Kemal and the Ankara Parliament.

While the Entente was master of Constantinople, for various reasons it seems to have renounced the attempt to render itself master of the Turks in Asia Minor. Indeed it has been asserted with some justice that the French have practiced a pro-Turkish policy in Asia Minor, beginning with the signing of the armistice with Kemal and continuing with the partial withdrawal from Cilicia, in spite of the obligation to remain there to protect the Armenians until tranquillity was restored. To this action, in fact, is attributed the recent massacre of Armenians in Hadjin.

The allied governments, apparently feeling unable to overcome Kemal and the Ankara Government, allowed Tewfik to become chief of the Constantinople Government and to enter into close relations with Ankara. His emissaries to Ankara returned, however, with absolutely unacceptable conditions, suggesting, for example, the abandonment of Thrace and Smyrna by the Greeks. Thus it was unable to reach an agreement, but Tewfik, desirous of not breaking with the Nationalists, has refused to accept the treaty of Sevres.

It may be that only an adjournment of ratification is sought, but at any rate Turkey now stands in a defiant attitude. The Allies appear to regard themselves as impotent.

The Christian Science Monitor understands that a new mission has been sent from Constantinople into Anatolia, comprising Eumer Parouk Effendi, Minister of Interior, Salih Pasha, Minister of Marine, and Zeki Pasha, chief of the General Staff. The seriousness of the situation, which puts in peril the whole Turkish peace, is obvious.

## NEW DECISION ON GERMAN PROPERTY

British Government Reported to  
Have Decided to Restore All  
German Property in Britain  
Up to Certain Value

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—It is understood in well-informed industrial circles here that the British Government has decided to restore to the Germans all property in Great Britain, not exceeding several hundred pounds in value, which had been confiscated from them during the war.

The importance of such a decision, following the British Government's recent concessions regarding German property sent to England since the Peace Treaty was signed, is obvious.

Coal Discussion at Vienna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—Entente delegates here are continuing the discussion of the question of providing coal for Austria industries, and it is understood that England is in favor of an arrangement whereby France should concede a certain amount of coal to Germany to assist in the restoration of works in the Sarre basin, in return for which concession Germany would be prepared to furnish a larger amount of coal to Austria from Upper Silesia.

In addition, negotiations have taken place between the Austrian and the Polish governments on the question of the supply of coal from Poland in exchange for machinery for mines from Austria. At present the supply of coal from Poland is practically negligible.

## SUCCESSOR SOUGHT FOR DIPLOMATIC POST

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In France there is much discussion concerning the successor of Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, who is resigning. One name mentioned rather surprisingly is that of Raymond Poincaré, but his appointment appears to be altogether improbable.

The choice seems to lie between Camille Barrère, at present Ambassador in Rome, and Mr. De Saint Aulaire, Ambassador at Madrid. In diplomatic circles it is Mr. Barrère who is most favored, but there is opposition on personal grounds. The London post is, with the Washington appointment, considered the crown of a diplomatic career.

## ILLINOIS ACT BARS LIQUOR REMOVAL

Search and Seizure Law Will Be  
Enforced, Says State Attorney-  
General—Supreme Court De-  
cision May Be Inoperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Absolute prohibition of the transportation of liquor over the highways of the State except for restricted purposes, as provided in the Illinois statute, may make inoperative in this State the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that liquor may be transported from storage without violation of the Volstead Act by an owner who acquired it before that act became effective. A statement declaring such removal as provided for by the Supreme Court decision to be illegal in Illinois has been issued from the office of Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General. The statement, which holds the State search and seizure law prohibiting the transportation of liquor to be in full force, and insists upon its enforcement, is in part as follows:

"The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of People vs. Marquis, found in 291 Illinois, Page 121, holds that the Illinois search and seizure law is valid and effective in Illinois, except as to that portion of the law which provides for the destruction of liquor and conveyances in which intoxicating liquor has been conveyed. Under the Illinois search and seizure law and the Marquis decision, it is unlawful to transport intoxicating liquor on the highways of Illinois, except under certain restrictions therein set forth, for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical, manufacturing and chemical purposes.

State Law in Full Force

"We have not seen the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Undoubtedly the Illinois search and seizure law is valid and legal and in full force and effect throughout Illinois as prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquor on the highways, except as specially authorized by that act.

"This department will insist on the enforcement of this law by all police and prosecuting officers of this State. We do not desire to discuss the precise effect of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the William Street case until we have access to the full text of that decision.

"According to newspaper reports the decision of the United States Supreme Court applies to liquors lawfully acquired for a lawful purpose, as above set forth. It does not in any way protect the owners of liquors unlawfully manufactured, or sold or required for unlawful sale or use."

Conspiracy Indictments

Ten indictments have been returned by the federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. Among the men indicted, most of whom are druggists and drug clerks, are the names of two detectives and a former employee of the United States District Court, Benjamin Sterne, who was a messenger alleged to have aided in supplying forged prescription blanks to the druggists.

John F. Tobin, saloonkeeper, is being held under \$5000 bond for alleged complicity in the recent robberies in which Mike Heitler is said to be implicated.

Charles W. Sommers, proprietor of the Birchmont Hotel and the St. James Grill, who was sentenced last week by Judge K. M. Landis to serve 30 months in the federal penitentiary for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act, and for selling liquor, has been taken to Leavenworth to begin his sentence.

Effect of Liquor Transport Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The decision of the Supreme Court that liquors lawfully secured, before the Volstead Act went into operation, may be possessed in a warehouse and transported to one's residence, will not give the relief to the thirsty that was thought," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, yesterday.

"It will make it more difficult, of course, to enforce the law, but there are several ways left to reach the person who has such liquors for personal use and transports them for an illegal purpose. Section six of the Volstead Act says: 'No one shall transport... any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner so to do.' Certain exceptions are named, but the one in question is not included. If the owner of the liquor sells or transports it illegally, it may all be seized.

"As I understand the decision," continued Mr. Wheeler, "it applies only to liquors which were lawfully possessed in good faith for the owner's personal use before the law went into effect."

STRIKE OF STUDENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Tuesday)—A number of students in El Azhar University struck on Monday morning. Their demands are chiefly for internal reform, but the strike is also a protest against the recent rule that Ahar students must not mix in politics. A section of discontented students devoted themselves to horseplay in the university on Sunday evening. Police guarded the Azhar Mosque on Monday.

## MARITIME COUNCIL MEETS AT GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The Maritime Council, instituted by the International Labor Bureau, held its first sitting here on Monday. All members were present except the Italian representative, Mr. Giolitti, and, owing to the impossibility of arriving at unanimous decisions, it was resolved to send a telegram requesting Italian representation.

The committee decided to allow ship-owners and sailors the opportunity of again discussing the question of regulating hours of work aboard merchant ships, over which the International Sailors Conference at Brussels had threatened to declare an international strike.

At the sitting, a telegram was read stating that the International Shipping Bureau had decided to meet the sailors' international organizations to discuss the question of working hours, with the object, if possible, of arriving at a friendly solution.

## OFFICIAL TO VISIT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of  
State of United States, Will  
Head Mission to Repay Cour-  
tesies of Two Presidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confirming unofficial reports current earlier in the day, President Wilson last night gave out at the White House an announcement to the effect that Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, had been delegated to visit Brazil and Uruguay, as his representative, to return the visits of President Pessoa and President Brum to the United States. It was announced also that Mr. Colby would, in behalf of the President, accept an invitation to visit Buenos Aires. The White House statement follows:

"The history of the relations between the United States and the friendly republics in South America was marked in the years 1918 and 1919 by the incidents of the most agreeable character and outstanding significance. I refer to the visit to this country in August, 1918, of His Excellency, Dr. Baltazar Brum, now President of Uruguay, and at the time of his visit Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country, and in the year 1919 to the visit of His Excellency, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, now President of Brazil, and at the time of his visit the President-elect of that exalted office.

"Both these visits called forth demonstrations on the part of the people of the United States of the utmost cordiality and good will toward the distinguished visitors and the friendly nations whom they represented, and every thinking person in this country was impressed with the potency of such visits as instruments for cementing the sincere attachment and deepening the genuine intimacy between the self-governing democracies of the Western Hemisphere.

Had Hoped to Go Personally

"It has long been my hope that I might personally return these visits, and I can conceive of no worthier object to which I could dedicate my time and strength; but I am prevented from doing so, and cannot longer postpone the agreeable courtesy of their reciprocation which this country very strongly desires, showing to the governments and peoples, both of Brazil and Uruguay.

"I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State, on my behalf and in my stead, to visit both Brazil and Uruguay, and to extend to the peoples of both these countries, through their respective governments, the most emphatic assurances of the esteem and friendship of the people of the United States and of the desire felt in this country for the strengthening of every tie that binds our respective peoples in mutual good-will and cordial intercourse.

"I am also much gratified that it will be possible for the Secretary of State, taking advantage of his proximity to Buenos Aires, to accept the very courteous invitation of the Argentine Government to visit Buenos Aires and to carry to the people of the Argentine confederation the same assurances of our high esteem and deep good-will."

Will Be Guest of Nations

In Brazil and in Uruguay, Mr. Colby will be the guest of the nation. Plans have been completed for the entertainment of the American mission by the Brazilian and Uruguayan governments.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday that he would confer with Mr. Colby regarding the assignment of a warship for the trip, and such details as have been made public were then learned. The reported visit of General Pershing to South America has not yet been definitely decided on. It has no connection with the visit of Secretary Colby. The latter will go as the personal representative of President Wilson and his trip will be confined, in its official character, to returning the visits made by President Pessoa and President Brum.

## PUBLIC RAILWAY CONTROL DEFENDED

Chairman of Interstate Commerce  
Commission Declares Some  
Measures of Federal Super-  
vision Essential to Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the final balance sheet shall have been completed, it will be found that the American people paid a handsome sum for the use and operation of the railroads during the war, but as such use and operation was essential as a war measure, we must, I think, in fairness, consider it as a part of the necessary expense of the war," said Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an address before the convention of the National Association of Railways and Utilities Commissioners yesterday in the commission's building.

Mr. Clark said that government regulations of railroads was essential. The necessity, he said, "was not demonstrated by improper and indefensible practices of inflating the indebtedness and obligations of certain carriers, thus causing the public to pay returns upon fictitious values, or imperiling, for speculative purposes, the solvency of the companies. Inadequacy was laid upon some which it was practically assured the property would not be able to bear. Receiverships and reorganizations followed, and, surprising as it may seem, in many instances the properties emerged from such receiverships with increased rather than reduced capitalization. If the speculators and gamblers who perform such financial juggling were playing only with their own money and the transportation facilities of the country were not injuriously affected thereby, the public would care but little about their gains and losses. But when the bonds and stocks are sold to innocent investors who suffer when the crash comes, and when the public is deprived of adequate transportation as the result of such transactions, the investor, the public and the honestly-managed roads need, and are entitled to, the protection afforded by strict supervision by disinterested, responsible officers of the government."

The Transportation Act now in effect, he said, contemplated policies of permanency, including the consolidation of the railroads into a limited number of large systems, under a "predetermined, general, comprehensive plan."

Until recently, he said, competition among the railroads had been encouraged, and this competition had "played its part in bringing the railroads of the country to the financial condition in which they were found when the stress of war came to tax all our resources and energies." As part of the new policy, the government had largely assumed control over labor matters; and the "right of carriers to earn the stipulated percentage of return upon the value of the property devoted to public use is contingent upon their being honestly and efficiently conducted and managed."

CHANGING THE FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Tuesday)—The troops have occupied a new frontier line allocated to the new republic under the Bulgarian peace treaty. Bulgarian troops withdrew and the occupation passed off without any untoward incident.

PREMIER WELL RECEIVED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, on his return from Patras, Syra and Corinth, leaves for Salonika. Everywhere he has been subject to cordial demonstrations.

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## LORD MAYOR'S SHOW SIMPLER THAN USUAL

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Lord Mayor's show today was a simple affair compared with previous years. It had been intended to make it even more spectacular than usual, representing the progress of commerce in the city, but the influence of the unsettled industrial conditions made it necessary to abandon the plans, so that it was quite an unadorned cavalcade that wended its way along the Strand and back to the Guild Hall by the Thames Embankment.

The new Lord Mayor, Alderman James Roll, who commenced work in London as a poor boy, was the recipient of felicitous compliments from the Earl of Reading on taking the oath of office at the Law Courts. It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will speak at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guild Hall tonight.

## DIVISION TO BE AT WAR STRENGTH

Order Sent to Fill Complement  
of United States Force on  
Mexican Border—"Policy,"  
Explains Department of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Telegraphic instructions were sent yesterday to the general army recruiting service to recruit to full war strength the second division of the United States Army, now stationed at Camp Travis, Texas.

In view of the position of this division near the Mexican border, the instructions created considerable interest in Washington, so much so that an announcement was made later, which read as follows:

"The reason for recruiting the second division to full strength is that the policy of the War Department is to maintain one division at all times with its full complement of troops. The second division is the one which has been selected by the War Department for this purpose."

Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, commander of the division, was Gen. John J. Pershing's first chief of staff in France and commanded the service of supply there. Later he visited Armenia. Every recruiting office in the United States will be asked to supply men toward the 6000 necessary to complete the strength of the division.

Normally, recruits for this division would be sought chiefly in Texas and Oklahoma, since certain states are allocated to regiments for recruiting. Maj.-Gen. P. C. Harris, adjutant-general of the army, would not make an estimate as to the probable number that would be required to complete the recruiting program. For the reason, he said, that the recruiting service in peace time has never before been given a similar task. The camp has been put in readiness, he said, to receive a flood of recruits and the machinery of the recruiting service is expected to accomplish the forwarding of men from all parts of the country at a rapid rate. Recruits who are illiterate or who do not speak English will be assigned to a recruit educational center at the camp.

Officials of the Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, which city is near the camp, have been asked to cooperate with the War Department in recruiting work.

SELECTING A PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—Henri Carton de Wiart had an audience of one and one-half hours with the King on Monday afternoon, and it is considered very probable that the formation of a new Cabinet will be entrusted to him.

## Irish Bill Criticized

Important New Clauses in Home Rule  
Bill Introduced

LONDON, England (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Irish Home Rule Bill passed through nearly the final stage in the House of Commons tonight, with two new clauses added by the government, which in the opinion of Irish and Liberal politicians rendered the measure practically dead.

These clauses, which provide for second chambers and the dissolution of the parliaments, should they not be properly constituted, were carried, after being severely criticized by Herbert H. Asquith and others as tending to reduce Ireland to the condition of a backward Crown Colony, by ample majorities in a small house, showing the slight interest now shown in the bill.

The measure has yet to run the gauntlet of the House of Lords.

The Commons adopted two new clauses to the bill, the first providing that both Irish parliaments shall establish second chambers for the protection of minorities; the second providing that, in the event that less than half the members of each parliament are validly elected, or for failure to take the oath of allegiance within 14 days, the King may dissolve the parliament and place the government in the hands of a committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The latter clause replaces the proposal of the government that candi-

## IRISH MODERATES SEND SETTLEMENT PLAN TO PREMIER

Although Dublin Peace Confer-  
ence Held Insufficiently Rep-  
resentative of Ireland, Hopes  
Are Still Held of Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The standing committee of the so-called Irish peace conference, consisting of moderate elements, in Dublin, has addressed a letter to the Premier, which is hailed in some quarters as a possible way out of the Irish difficulty. Inquiries by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, however, in British official circles, revealed no welcoming attitude toward the point put forward by the conference. Not only were the proposals themselves critically received, but the very character of the conference has resulted in a destruction of the feeling of hopefulness that characterized its inception.

The peace conference has within its ranks some of the most eminent men in Ireland, but it is considered questionable whether the time is now past for such moderate men to play any satisfactory part in bringing about a settlement, for they cannot answer for those who are most irreconcilable in Ireland, and who are held responsible for the present lawlessness.

Government's Offer Stands

The government bill, meanwhile, pursues its uneventful way through the House of Commons.

The government's offer to consider any proposals from any body representative of the Irish people, which will provide an alternative to the present bill, is still open, and there is very good reason to believe that such proposals will very shortly be made from quarters whose claim to speak for the majority of the Irish nation is well known.

It is becoming more and more evident that the crux of the Irish settlement is the fiscal question, and complete independence in that direction is demanded by the Irish peace conference in the message to the Premier, although it is conceded that the Irish liabilities should also be taken over. The letter recognizes that the restoration of national self-government for Ireland must be effected by a statute of the Imperial Parliament and claims that the powers enjoyed by the self-governing dominions should be conferred upon Ireland, with such special provisions regarding defense as may be required by the geographical position of the two countries.

The powers claimed are to include commercial treaties and representation, not in the Imperial Parliament, but in the League of Nations, and any Imperial conference of the future.

Constituent Assembly Proposal

On the ground that Parliament is not at present sufficiently representative of Ireland, the letter further claims that a constituent assembly be elected on parliamentary franchise by proportional representation, to frame a constitution, and finally proposes to meet the Ulster difficulty by allowing Ulster members in the constituent assembly to sit separately and adopt any proposals they wish for their own area, providing that that area shall include only those counties whose representatives wish for this separate treatment.

Criticism is directed against the proposal for a constituent assembly on the ground that the Irish convention was such an assembly, and it lamentably failed in its purpose. The defects of a constituent assembly would be its size and its publicity, both being held serious obstacles to securing expression of the views of the most extreme section of Irish opinion.

## Irish Bill Criticized

Important New Clauses in Home Rule  
Bill Introduced

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These clauses, which provide for second chambers and the dissolution of the parliaments, should they not be properly constituted, were carried, after being severely criticized by Herbert H. Asquith and others as tending to reduce Ireland to the condition of a backward Crown Colony, by ample majorities in a small house, showing the slight interest now shown in the bill.

The measure has yet to run the gauntlet of the House of Lords.

The Commons adopted two new clauses to the bill, the first providing that both Irish parliaments shall establish second chambers for the protection of minorities; the second providing that, in the event that less than half the members of each parliament are validly elected, or for failure to take the oath of allegiance within 14 days, the King may dissolve the parliament and place the government in the hands of a committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The latter clause replaces the proposal of the government that candi-



dates for Parliament must take the oath of allegiance on nomination. The bill came before the committee of the whole House. The clause providing for the creation of second chambers was adopted by a 175-to-31 vote. It leaves to the Irish parliament the duty of framing the necessary scheme. The government had originally proposed itself to draft the scheme, and was today subjected to much hostile criticism for evading the task. The government's critics declared that the Irish parliament would not succeed in drafting a successful scheme.

#### Government Spokesmen

Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader in the House, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Minister of Pensions, replying to the criticisms, explained that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of the English Parliament's attempting the task. In the course of the debate, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, argued that it would have been quite sufficient to provide a second chamber for the southern parliament, and, by a question, elicited from Sir Laming Worthington-Evans the statement that even if second chambers were not established, the Irish parliament would continue to function.

Another amendment to the bill was adopted placing upon the southern parliament the responsibility of providing funds for Irish universities. The government's early proposal that all candidates for election to the Irish parliament must take the oath of allegiance before being nominated, which has provoked more severe criticism from Irishmen and the Liberals than any other provision of the bill, has been quietly dropped, and today Sir Laming, in behalf of the government, moved the new clause to replace it and provide for the case of either Irish parliament not being properly constituted.

#### New Clause Explained

The new clause provides that if the number of members validly elected to either parliament at the first election is less than half the total membership, or if the number who have taken the oath of allegiance within 14 days from the date parliament is summoned is less than half, the King may by an order-in-council dissolve such parliament and place the functions of the government in the hands of a committee nominated by the Lord Lieutenant pending the summoning of a new parliament.

Lord Hugh Cecil criticized the clause as the greatest legislative absurdity ever suggested. Mr. Asquith said the clause forebode illustrated the farcical character of the southern parliament. The contingency contemplated, he asserted, was certain to arise in southern Ireland, which then would be reduced to the condition of the most backward of the Crown colonies. This clause was carried by 137 to 11.

#### Committee of Inquiry Enlarged

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The commission on Ireland announced yesterday that "in view of the steadily increasing gravity of the situation in Ireland," it had decided to increase the membership of the body which will begin hearings here on November 17 from five to seven and to enlarge the scope of its inquiry. The new members selected are Raymond Robins of Chicago and Alexander B. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader.

The commission said the following Americans had been added to the list of witnesses: The Rev. James H. Carter, Ironton, Ohio; Luke S. Hart, St. Louis, member of the supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus; Francis Hackett, New York newspaper man; Thomas C. Fogarty, of New York, who recently returned from a visit to Ireland; and Captain S. L. MacNaghten, an Ulster Protestant.

#### ELECTRIC STRIKE IN BERLIN CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—In spite of the prolonged negotiations, the strike of 10,000 municipal electrical workers in Berlin continues, much public inconvenience being occasioned. The gas workers in the suburb of Charlottenburg ceased work in sympathy today, with the result that thousands of Berlin housewives were unable to prepare the family meals.

A housewives organization has sent a petition to President Ebert, urging him to adopt all measures possible to settle the dispute, which, while not affecting wealthy residents in the hotels, is adding enormously to the difficulties of the poor and middle class.

Most vehement denunciations of the unauthorized strike come from the Socialist newspapers, which allege that Russian agitators are misleading the workers. The alarm entertained tonight lest the second anniversary of the proclamation of the German Republic may lead to disorders seems unfounded.

#### NEW TAXATION PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday).—It is understood that the New South Wales treasury will budget for new taxation to the amount of £2,500,000. In order to meet the prospective deficit on the race-course admission tax, there will be an increased stamp, check, and probate duties and harbor dues.

#### BANDS OF MERCY INCREASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—From the field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, the American Humane Education Society reports 800 new Bands of Mercy organized last month. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 129,244.

## FUTURE CONTROL OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

### Convention Delegate Says Government Should Encourage the Development of Foreign Oil Lands by Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Twenty-one countries or national groups are classified as petroleum producers, although several produce in such small quantities that they are more properly potential producers, according to Dr. Van H. Manning, director of the American Petroleum Institute division of research. The countries whose annual output totals more than 35,000 barrels number 17. Of the group comprising the United States, Mexico, Peru, Canada and Colombia, Americans are the largest producers, while Colombia does not yet market any oil.

"Of the world's output, 69 per cent is being supplied from within the territorial limits of the United States—a home production in our back yards and often in our front yards, the development of which, however, has been as open to participation by foreign interests as by American citizens," says Mr. Manning. "We are consuming more of these products than we are producing. This year's domestic production will be about 450,000,000 barrels, and our imports from Mexico will probably be 125,000,000, a total of 575,000,000. "The rapid development of the automobile industry gives a visualization of a condition of gasoline consumption that must be reckoned with. The growth of farm tractors and aeroplanes is creating a great market. Industrial and marine use of fuel oil is taxing the oil industry to the utmost. This nation is predominant in the use of the internal combustion engine. We operate approximately six-sevenths of the motor-driven vehicles of the world. Compare the production of 1919—377,000,000 barrels—and imports of 52,000,000 with the 1920 figures of 575,000,000. Be it said to the credit of the oil industry that this unprecedented demand for petroleum was met by it."

"It is estimated that the United States has about 12 per cent of the recoverable oil in the ground and Mexico has about 7.5. In the United States and Mexico, American citizens control by ownership about 16 per cent of the world's future supply. Outside of the United States, American capital controls about 2 per cent. This means that the United States controls only 18 per cent of nature's oil storage tanks."

"These figures," he says, "emphasize the necessity of an immediate declaration by our government of a policy, which should be prompt and definite, to encourage Americans to develop foreign fields. The United States has never taken advantage of its political influence or its control to close the door to outside interests. Nor has it taken the attitude that they did not approve of concessions being given to other nationals because they believed the concessions should be reserved for our own use."

Seventeen countries, including colonial possessions, have laws or regulations which directly, indirectly or remotely relate to restrictions on petroleum development. Among those which discourage American development Dr. Manning includes the debarring of foreigners from owning and operating oil-producing properties; government participation in ownership and control of petroleum companies; prohibition of transfer of shares in companies to others than their nationals; complete nationalization of mineral resources, including petroleum; special government license and denouncement of mining properties acquired in accordance with existing laws.

"In the absence of a definite policy our government has taken many steps looking to removal of restrictions which operate directly or indirectly against our citizens in foreign countries," continued Dr. Manning. "Representations have been made to every oil-producing nation in which Americans are operating where restrictive laws or regulations obtain. But of what avail are representations unless they are backed by the forceful definiteness of a real policy?"

"Suggestions of constitutional amendment which admit of levying of an export tax have been made. Others include export embargoes, reenactment of that clause of the Tariff Act of 1919 which is a retaliative measure, the federal chartering of an oil corporation to engage in foreign operations. All require congressional action."

Dr. Manning added that the United States Government was not only fully aware of the gravity of these problems but for some time had been taking vigorous steps toward its solution.

#### MEDAL WON WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Edgar N. Haliburton of Taylorsville, North Carolina, who during the world war was a sergeant in Company P, Sixteenth Infantry, enjoys the unique distinction of having a distinguished service medal awarded him for service performed while a prisoner in Germany. His citation, made public Tuesday by the War Department, says that "while a prisoner in the hands of the German Government from November, 1917, to November, 1918, he voluntarily took command of the different camps in which he was located and, under difficult conditions, established administrative and personal headquarters, organized the men into units, billeted them systematically, established sanitary regulations, made equitable distribution of supplies, and established an in-

telligence service to prevent men from giving information to the enemy, and prevented the enemy from introducing propaganda."

### REPLY MADE TO MARSHAL FOCH

#### Andrew Tardieu Defends Mr. Clemenceau Against Attack by the Allied Commander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Marshal Foch has become the center of an animated discussion which is occupying the attention of the French press and political circles generally to the exclusion of almost all other subjects. The main point turns on the relations of Marshal Foch and Mr. Clemenceau in the crucial stages of the war and the circumstances leading to the marshal's elevation to the rank of commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces.

On behalf of Mr. Clemenceau, Andrew Tardieu today replied to Marshal Foch, declaring that it was in fact Mr. Clemenceau who secured the supreme command for Marshal Foch and that Mr. Clemenceau was throughout the champion and defender of Marshal Foch instead of his enemy.

Dealing with the statement attributed to Marshal Foch that "Mr. Clemenceau only bowed, and with bad grace, to my appointment as supreme commander," Mr. Tardieu offers the text of Marshal Foch's appointment written in the Premier's hand.

"I was," says Mr. Tardieu, "French high commissioner to the United States at that time, and I can say this: Since the preceding January I had had instructions from Mr. Clemenceau to work with the American Government for the institution of a supreme command, and if one put the question, 'who' the reply was 'Foch.'"

Mr. Tardieu also reviewed at length Mr. Clemenceau's course in the French Chamber, quoting speeches in which the Premier defended Marshal Foch against attacks and strongly supported his military policies.

Marshal Foch, in an interview in The Matin, said: "Mr. Clemenceau showed hardly any appreciation for my work. At the war council in London, when I protested against a decision of Field Marshal Haig, I was vigorously told by Mr. Clemenceau to keep quiet. He declared he was the spokesman for the French Government."

"Mr. Clemenceau even opposed making me generalissimo of the allied armies until Field Marshal Haig insisted."

When the conditions of the armistice gave them the power to impose upon Germany whatever peace terms they judged fair, the allied governments failed to exploit their victory, declared Marshal Foch in a later interview in The Matin.

"An armistice," he said, "is a cessation of hostilities whose object is to put the government which consent to grant it in a position to impose the peace they choose. Did the armistice which I signed on Nov. 11, 1918, fulfill those conditions? I say it did, as on June 19, 1919, seven months after it was signed, Germany accepted all the Allies' peace terms. I had told Mr. Clemenceau on Armistice Day: 'My work is over; yours now begins. Draft the peace you like. I will guarantee to impose it.'"

Marshal Foch went on to describe how, when Dr. Erzberger and General von Winterfeldt pleaded for the immediate cessation of hostilities, he replied that he had given his orders for the allied armies to advance for three days more, and no pleading by the Germans would make him change those orders. When finally the Germans arrived to sign he consented to reduce his terms only so far as to allow them 5000 machine guns and a certain number of motor trucks so as to maintain order in Germany.

Turning to the peace which followed the armistice, Marshal Foch said that later, when the view grew upon him that the proposed peace was not what he considered a wise one, he had written a series of notes to Mr. Clemenceau demanding the military occupation of the Rhine until the complete execution of all the terms of the Treaty. President Poincaré supported him in this view.

#### NO DECISION ON GERMAN MOTORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The conference of ambassadors has not, contrary to certain reports, arrived at final decisions in respect of the Diesel motors which Germany has been asked to destroy, but which she refuses to destroy, contending that they could be used for other purposes than in submarines. It is, however, practically certain that the entente will not persist in its demands. Germany will be asked to furnish proof of the adaptation to commercial uses of the motors of submarines discovered by the inter-allied naval commission.

#### "A Glimpse of Real History"

The Hidden Causes—OF THE—American Revolution by SAXBY VOULGER FENFOLD. This important work is the result of a far-reaching research into the causes of the American Revolution, and proves that all of the troubles between Britain and America have been caused by the machinations and propaganda of their enemies.

Paper cover. Fifty-five pages. Price 25c postpaid to any part of the world.

The British-American Association, 30 West 42nd Street, N. Y., U. S. A.

## COAL BILL THREAT MUCH DISCUSSED

### Proposed Nationalization of Coal Industry If Evidence of Reform Is Not Given—Denial Made of Wrongdoing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The statement made in New York last Friday by Senator William M. Calder and Senator Walter W. Edge, Republican members of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction, that they would press a bill for the nationalization of the coal industry if the price of coal did not drop radically and the profiteers give evidences of reform, has been much discussed here both by government officials and by the politicians who are looking forward to the program of the new administration.

Nationalization is a big word to be used at this time, and the conservative element of the Republican Party, which will have so large a say in regard to legislation after March 4, is guaranteed by party politicians here not to open the door at which the Plumb Plan bankers have been knocking so persistently and which certain radical elements would be glad to push wide open.

Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, who was mentioned by Senator Calder and Senator Edge as having admitted wrongdoing, made a reply last evening:

"The entire industry has been accused of practicing gross extortion on the whole public of the United States," he said. "The Senate committee asserts that 'wrongdoing' has been admitted by D. B. Wentz, representing the National Coal Association; by Commissioner Clyde B. Atchison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by Daniel Willard, representing the railroads. No such admission has been made by me, nor do I understand that any such admission has been made by either of the others. So as to put the matter straight on the record, I wish to deny emphatically that there was any wrongdoing in any action taken by representatives of the National Coal Association, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or of the American Railroad Association."

#### OFFICIAL CALLS BY GENERAL NIVELLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gen. Robert Nivelle, official representative of the French Government at the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims and a member of the Supreme War Council, made official calls yesterday on the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Gen. John J. Pershing and Maj.-Gen. Peyton March. Later he was entertained at luncheon by the Secretary of War.

He was accompanied on his calls by Prince de Béarn et de Chalais, the French chargé; Brigadier-General Colardet and members of the French military mission to this country. He motored to Mt. Vernon yesterday afternoon and today will go to the Naval Academy as the guests of the Secretary of the Navy.

#### BUSINESS ETHICS LEAGUE PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A "Business Ethics League," based on the idea which underlies the Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League of Great Britain, is now in process of formation, and contemplates a convention in this city during the week of February 7 to 12, 1921. The league would be composed of persons, business concerns and organizations which see the necessity of better business practice, and would be designed, not to supplant efforts by existing organizations, but to coordinate them.

The Commercial Bribery and Tipping Review, published by William Rufus Scott, is promoting the league. Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of

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Commerce, in a statement for that publication, has expressed the opinion that the erection and maintenance of ethical standards in business is an important work.

Among prominent persons who have shown interest in the general program looking toward the organization of the league, are Miss Mabel L. Boardman, commissioner of the District of Columbia; Charles F. Abbott, of the New York Sales Managers Club; Nathan T. Pulsifer, head of a large business corporation; Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, and John Lind, secretary of a trade association.

## ITALIAN ENVOYS' FIRM ATTITUDE

### Jugo-Slav Delegates Warned on Frontier Question at Opening of the Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" at Santa Margherita states that, at the second meeting of the Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates on the Adriatic question, in session on Monday afternoon, the Jugo-Slavs were warned that the negotiations would have to be broken off if Italy's claims were not satisfied regarding the frontier line, including Mt. Nevoso and the independence of Fiume.

#### Delegates' Arrival

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Delegates to the conference on the Adriatic question arrived at Santa Margherita on Sunday. They were accompanied by their wives, in whose honor Countess Sforza gave a soiree. The Jugo-Slav delegates were received by Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Bonomi, the Minister of War. The first meeting was held on Monday morning, when the agenda of business to be undertaken was arranged.

## ONTARIO'S OUTCRY AT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINDSOR, Ontario.—Ministerial associations all over the Province have forwarded resolutions of sympathy and promises of support to the Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, special license inspector, who has been conducting an almost single-handed fight against the illegal international liquor traffic, and who was detained for shooting a hotel-keeper at Sandwich while investigating his place.

The incident has roused the whole Province as nothing else could have done, and a popular demand for provincial action that will end the powerful traffic at the international border is being predicted. The Rev. Mr. Spracklin claims his act was in self-defense, and he has been absolved of blame by a coroner's jury.

#### BOLSHEVIST COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Bolshevik military communiqué states that, in the Mozyr region, Bolshevik troops have repulsed General Dulak Balachowicz's advance 30 miles west of Mozyr.

In the region along the River Dniester, Simon Petlura's troops attempted to carry out a raid on the Bolshevik position. Along the southern front there have been increased scouting operations.

#### REGRET FOR DEMONSTRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

TRIESTE, Italy (Tuesday).—The Mayor of Trieste and the Governor have apologized to the allied representatives and expressed their deep regret for the incident at the Opera House on Friday evening, when the visit of the allied representatives to the opera was made the occasion of a noisy demonstration directed particularly against England and the United States. The demonstration was organized by the Nationalist extremists and no real political significance is attached to it.

## INQUIRY UNDER WAY BY UNITED STATES

### Agreement on Spheres of Influence in Asia Minor Subject of Thorough Study—Grounds for Protest Not Formulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department, it was learned yesterday, is making a careful inquiry into the tripartite agreement for spheres of influence in Asia Minor treaty between Great Britain, France, and Italy. There has been some talk of the United States protesting against the alleged delimitation of spheres by the powers, but the grounds for such a protest have not yet been formulated by the Department of State.

It is believed that much of the "protest" talk is due to the general failure to appreciate the fact that maintenance of spheres of influence in this region is not a new thing but has been in reality a fait accompli since the downfall of Turkish power. The problem of how to square French pretensions in Syria with British declarations to the Arabs has for many months been one of the most delicate questions facing the British Foreign Office, it is declared.

The department is making a thorough study of the agreement, in view of its possible injury to American rights or interests, and it is believed that inquiries have been addressed to the signatory powers for further information concerning it.

State Department officials have expressed the view that the refusal of America to participate in the reorganization of international affairs and in the setting up of a new concert of nations may deprive this country of a right to protest against arrangements made by other powers.

A superficial examination of the agreement, it was intimated, discloses no discrimination against this country but recognizes the equality of opportunity and privileges of American nationals with those of the signatory nations. The agreement has never been officially communicated to the State Department, it was declared.

## TARIFF COMMISSION HEARS EVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Fear that persistence by Canada in keeping up the tariff bars between the Dominion and the United States will bring "every danger of the new United States administration reenacting the old McKinley legislation" was expressed by D. L. Taggart, president of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, at a sitting of the government tariff committee at Halifax. But at the sitting here yesterday, the committee again heard determined arguments from representatives of the manufacturing interests in favor of continuance of the existing Canadian tariff.

Witnesses appearing on behalf of the New Brunswick manufacturers contended that industrial expansion in the Province was necessary in order to provide a market for agricultural products and they argued that a policy of adequate tariff protection was essential to this end.

One witness declared Canadian business growth to be due to tariff protection, and held that it would be inexcusable to have tariff reduction in view of the fact that the United States is Canada's chief competitor and there is a prospect of a higher American tariff under Republican administration.

Nova Scotia farmers, in their brief, urged substantial tariff reduction "on articles which, of necessity, must be purchased by Nova Scotia farmers, to the end that production costs may be lessened and living costs reduced."

Mr. Taggart attributed the languishing of agriculture and rural depopulation in part and indirectly to the protective tariff, but expressed approval of a moderate degree of protection wherever it could be definitely established that protection was absolutely necessary to maintain a natural industry.

Melville Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture in the provincial government, supported Mr. Taggart in his contention, while a representative of apple growers expressed the opinion that removal of the duty on apples would not be detrimental to the fruit-raising industry of the Province since American varieties were generally of an earlier growth than the Nova Scotia fruit.

## CHECK IS POSSIBLE ON IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Legislation for the restriction of immigration is likely to be presented to Congress early in the coming session. Not only the American Federation of Labor, but many members of Congress personally, are interested in limiting the number of persons who may enter the United States.

Meanwhile, immigration is keeping up nearly at the same rate that marked the peak in August and September. The present average, according to tentative estimates by the Department of Labor, is about 80,000 a month. Most immigrants enter through Ellis Island, New York, but during the summer there is also a heavy influx to St. Lawrence ports, and many of these incoming aliens are booked through to points in the United States.

Conditions have been considerably improved at Ellis Island, and immigrants are no longer subjected to the former hardships. The staff on duty at Ellis Island has also been augmented until it is now fairly well able to carry on the work.

The Bureau of Immigration is still short of funds, however, and as a result it is having increasing difficulty in paying salaries that will attract the grade of men it wishes in the service. It is less difficult to obtain men in cities like New York and Boston than at the more remote immigrant stations, where employers do not wish to establish homes and have no expectation of remaining permanently.

It is understood that a largely increased appropriation will be asked for the bureau in recommendations which will be made to the incoming Congress, in order that there may be a general increase in the salaries of underpaid help, and that better accommodations may be provided for aliens. The latter are required to pay \$8 each as a head tax on entering the country, and the total thus collected is more than sufficient to give inspectors and clerks suitable pay and to introduce facilities that will give the immigrants a favorable first impression of the United States.

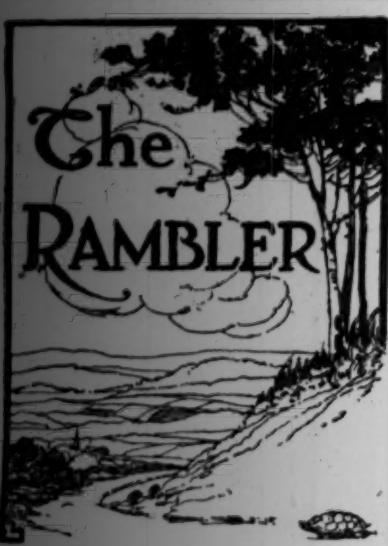
At present, barely half the sum collected as head tax is used for the benefit of immigrants or the bureau. If 1,000,000 immigrants annually come into the country, as is apparently the present rate, head tax collections would be \$8,000,000. It is understood that about \$5,500,000 will be asked for the bureau for the coming year.

It is generally felt that the entrance salary for immigration inspectors should be at least \$1800 and that men with some legal training should be obtained. Better opportunity for advancement in the service is also considered necessary.

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## On Theorists

The first autumn rains bring the most pleasant afternoons of the year to the assemblage about the round table, as you shrewdly remarked, stranger. It is true that the Bondsaleman and the Armorer, together with two or three other golfing enthusiasts may loudly complain of the weather, but we all know that they, too, secretly rejoice. For is not wet weather good for the putting greens, especially after so dry a season as we have had this year? And a rainy day means a full attendance—which in turn assures a debate about something. The open fire is now most welcome, its genial glow pervading the background of our discussions and preventing us from forgetting, in the heat of argument, the more practical aspects of our companionship. The open fire is as much a symbol of our fellowship as the old oaken round table itself. Before its blaze friendship rallies, however the wordy contention may have threatened our disunion and overthrow.

Truth to tell, our debates are much like the privilege arguments of a legislative assembly. One may disagree violently with one's opponent, and dine cheerfully with him afterward, witness, for example, the Bondsaleman and Poet. They have never been known to agree on any question, yet at dinner and elsewhere they are inseparable friends. Each, down underneath, admires and respects the other. Neither would admit as much, no matter what reward or penalty were offered. But the Poet knows the Bondsaleman for a kind-hearted, practical fellow who holds fast to his ideas and may, therefore, be depended upon. In like manner the Bondsaleman regards the Poet as a marvel of intellectual power, not able to use it commercially, of course, yet a possessor of knowledge before which the Salesman stands in a certain awe. The Bondsaleman knows that the world is in need of men like his friend, although he has vague ideas as to how such men satisfy the world's need. The Poet's friendship flatters the Salesman. He will journey to strange cities, and if none of the round table is with him, boast before new acquaintances of his intimacy with the Poet. Thus we all get on very well together, even when we seem most to disagree.

It was raining when you took your seat the other afternoon, stranger, and the desultory conversation which damp weather always inspires had almost subsided as you joined us. The last flicker of talk about the Ionian climate led us to our topic of the day. Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass, who has been absent on a grand tour, remarked that judging from the weather map we were in for a protracted period of rain.

"I have pet theories of my own about how to read weather maps," he added. He might likewise have added, but did not, that he had pet theories on all subjects.

"You are a theorist," the Bondsaleman said, with a slightly ironic emphasis upon the word "theorist." "Well, for my part, I can't see anything in theories. Give me facts."

"I thought you always prided yourself on being up to date," observed the Poet, lifting one eyebrow, a sign to those who knew him that he was prepared to argue. Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass made no reply, well content to have the Poet take up the cudgels for him.

"What has my being up to date got to do with the weather?" the Salesman challenged.

"Nothing," laughed the Poet. "But when you expressed a preference for facts, I couldn't help thinking how old-fashioned you are. Max Beerbohm would find you quite amusing—for a few minutes."

"I don't know what you mean and I don't know who your pal Max is. He isn't a member here. But I am a practical man and I stick to facts. That's clear enough, isn't it?"

"Distressingly so," the Poet agreed. "What's more, I dislike all theorists and theories," and the Salesman glanced about for approval. The Armorer was seen to nod his head solemnly, while the Professor of Literature delved in his bag of papers, perhaps for an appropriate quotation. Something very like a snore came from Nestor's corner. No one seemed inclined to intervene, one way or the other.

"I wonder how the term 'theorist' came to be one of reproach?" the Poet mused, as if to himself. "Now if I should have a theory about, say, the stock market, concerning which I know nothing, it would probably be inadvisable for me to act on my theory. But I have the most positive theories on the art of poetry, for without them I could write no worthwhile verse. Can you then inform me what is this distinction between a theorist and a practical man?"

"A practical man gets things done; a theorist is a dreamer," the Salesman explained.

"Another distinction without a difference," smiled the Poet. "I'll try to

make an illustration that will appeal to you. When Watt sat and watched the lid of a kettle of boiling water rise and fall, he dreamed the theory of the steam engine. According to you that was an absurd result."

"Of course a big man has to have vision, but he has got to deal with practical things—not theories about them," the Salesman went on, moving a bit uncomfortably in his seat.

"If you mean anything which a logical man may understand," the Poet returned, "a theory which can be taken right out and put to work is allowable; but a theory which may not work immediately is not. In other words, we must be careful not to look beyond our noses."

"I don't pretend to follow your deep stuff," the Salesman growled. "I know what I mean—that's enough for me."

"But you don't know what you mean. That's just the point, unless you mean an absurdity," the Poet returned. "I take it that nothing much was ever accomplished, unless there was a theorist around to visualize it first. I remember once going to camp with a party of friends. Some one gave me an ax and asked me to cut down a tree to make fire wood. Now I had no theories about how to cut down a tree. The result was that I believe that particular tree is still standing, marred, perhaps, by a few slashes on its outer bark. Whereas, had the theory of cutting down trees ever come to me as I sat before my study fire, I probably would have been prepared with a definite plan."

"You can't get me confused because I'm not listening to you," the Salesman muttered. "Bolshevism was invented by theorists," he added, as a clinching point.

The Poet leaned back in his seat to laugh, before replying. "I can give you better illustrations yet," the Poet said. "The astrologers were theorists, and so were the alchemists. May I also add that the men who drew up our Constitution were radical theorists who believed in that strange theory—democracy."

"Do you mean to class—?" "No, I don't, my friend," the Poet interrupted. "There are good theories and there are mistaken theories. The alchemist or the Bolshevik may be wrong, and the believer in the theory of democracy right. But because some theories are unsound, would you condemn all theories? If you stop to think logically for a moment, you must admit that progress comes from theories—not from their negation. If a man is intellectually great there should be no higher title of honor than to call him a theorist. Indeed, he can't be intellectually great without great theories. It is the architect who plans the house, not the man who lays the bricks—useful as the latter is. But it would be absurd for the bricklayer to sneer at the architect's plans on the ground that they were a mere theory existing only on paper."

The Salesman stared out the window, not because he was convinced, but because he had no words in which to reply.

"At any rate, I don't like theories in politics," he finally exclaimed.

"We weren't talking politics," the Poet smiled. "But of course you are wrong again. Politics is the theory of government—and that, after all, is one of the most practical, every-day theories there is. In fact, the best government is merely an attempt to approximate a theory of an ideal government. The closer it sticks to its theory, the better it is. If you don't believe me, I suggest that you read again that theory of government which is set forth in our Constitution."

Nestor awoke with a start, the word "constitution" being in his ears like a distant trumpet call.

"By all the theories of self-determination and of constitutional government," he began, but Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass interrupted by getting upon his feet.

"When I looked at that weather map this afternoon," he said, from the door, "I discovered quite a tempest. It all goes to show that no subjects of conversation are safe—not even the weather."

## THE HAREBELL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Fragile maiden in your silken smock Of bell-like contour and of heaven's own blue.

Swaying, the scented breezes gently rock You, poised on hair-like stem, midst leaflets few;

Lowly and meek, your tender form brings joy Exceeding that I gain from gaudier flower;

Humble you may be, yet with glances coy You lift your head to greet each sunny hour.

Your lines are laid in very pleasant places, Midst tuneful song and fragrance ever sweet.

O'erhead the lark all harmony embraces, And drops the pearls of sweetness at your feet.

Sweet Marjoram perfumes all the air around you, Wild Thyme and Basil offer incense rare.

Milkwort and Bird's-foot Trefoil here surround you, And grace with color all your garden fair.

Above the turmoil of the town and village, On rounded, chalky, sun-bleached Kentish hill,

Un-cropped by sheep, and ne'er disturbed by tillage, Tho' years roll by, and elsewhere work their will,

Your home remains unchanged, and looks to stand On guard—a strong and sturdy tower—

Its care below, and smiling fruitful land, A mighty home for such a little flower.

## THE STAMPS OF BULGARIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many collectors who would like above all things to obtain the stamps of some one country as nearly complete as possible. When adopting a country one has always to take into consideration whether the task of compiling a special collection of its postal issues is within reasonable possibility, and this has particular reference to rarities and outlay.

Sarawak, Sudan, Siam, and Rhodesia afford excellent examples of suitable countries, but all these have been steadily gaining in popularity during recent years. This means, of course, that with many keen collectors on the trail there is a consequent dearth of specimens and a corresponding rise in prices, for like most other things, demand enhances value. The collector then must choose a line of his own. Now Bulgaria offers every inducement. It is an interesting country, there are no highly priced specimens among its issues, in philatelic parlance it is unpopular, and therefore is cheap.

The Bulgaria as it is known today was created after the close of the Russo-Turkish War, and under the rule of Alexander of Battenburg the first postal issue made its appearance, to be exact, on May 1, 1879. Before going on to describe this initial issue, however, it should be pointed out that prior to the introduction of special stamps, Turkish adhesives were used in Bulgaria, for the country was little more than a province of the Ottoman Empire. The collector must therefore be always on the lookout for Turkish specimens bearing the cancellation of some Bulgarian town. The Austrians, too, used their Levant issue in several towns, and Russian stamps are to be found postmarked Varna, Rouschouk and other places. These are of great interest and form a most suitable introduction to a collection of Bulgaria.

One is always struck by the similarity between the early Bulgarian stamps and those of Russia, and this is quite natural, as both were the work of the Government Printing Office at St. Petersburg. Prince Alexander's country being very much under Russian influence in those days. The first issue contained five values (5, 10, 25, 50 centimes and 1 franc), bicolored, and perforated 14½ by 15. The design is supposed to represent the Bulgarian lion, but whereas this should be a lion rampant, the artist has shown an animal which is neither rampant or salient, but a mixture of both. The stamps, however, were very well produced, and the centering is invariably accurate. Two years later the currency was altered and a fresh issue made its appearance, and in the following year another series appeared with colors changed to comply with the Postal Union rules. Here we find Bulgaria's one and only rarity—the error of color, 5 stotinki, rose and pale green. Between 1884 and 1885 several provisionals were introduced to supply deficiencies in the 3, 5, 15 and 50 stotinki values, and in this series of typographed and lithographed overprints the collector must be wary of the numerous imitations which exist.

The issues which followed created two new values, the 1 stotinki, slate-violet, and the 2 stotinki gray-green. A year later there was a reissue with the spelling of the words "Edin" and "Dva" altered to "Edna" and "Dve". This brief series of two was followed by a single denomination, the 1 lev, in the same colors as the original high value—black and red. This was the last stamp of Alexander. His abdication, triumphal return, and final abdication are matters of history, and soon after Prince Ferdinand of Coburg ascended the throne an entirely new issue was introduced, which is often described as the "small lion" issue. The first printings were made in Paris, the later ones at Sofia, and these are fairly easy to distinguish. The Paris prints are all perforated 13½, and the shades are quite different. In 1892 a provisional was issued consisting of the 30 stotinki brown, surcharged 15, and three years later a quantity of the 2 stotinki slate-green were surcharged "OL" to supply 1 stotinki values. The latter exists double, giving the appearance of thicker figures in the overprint.

Commemoratives have been of frequent occurrence during the later period of Bulgaria's postal history. The first to appear was an issue of two values, on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Boris, and the design shows the national arms. There was a later emission, with two additional values, and printed on paper watermarked with the arms, a portion of which is only to be found on some stamps. To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the War of Independence, a series of two, depicting the cherry-wood cannon used against the Turks, was issued, and a year later, in 1902, a set of three large-sized stamps, showing the defense of the Shipka Pass, was lithographed at Budapest. The twentieth anniversary of King Ferdinand's reign was the origin of another issue in 1907, and a long series of handsome stamps, engraved by Bradbury Wilkinson of London, and printed in Rome, appeared in 1911. These stamps were used in the following year during the war, and canceled with the old Turkish postmarks, until these could be replaced by Bulgarian cancellations. A series of three large stamps, showing a por-



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trait of King Ferdinand, appeared in August, 1912, this being in honor of his twenty-fifth year as King.

We must now return to the general issue which appeared in 1901, and the portrait design of which is so well known to all collectors. Their appearance was quite an innovation, for this was the first occasion which showed a portrait of any kind. The stamps were typographed in St. Petersburg, at the Cartographic Bureau of the Russian War Department, and were perforated 12½ by a comb machine. Several pictorial issues appeared during the war, but these are well known. The new stamps bear a full-face portrait of King Boris.

The mountains of South Africa, although they do not rival in altitude the ranges in many other parts of the world, yet present great opportunities to the climber, and this fact has been the cause of the rise of enthusiastic mountaineering clubs.

## MOUNTAINEERING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The mountains of South Africa, although they do not rival in altitude the ranges in many other parts of the world, yet present great opportunities to the climber, and this fact has been the cause of the rise of enthusiastic mountaineering clubs.

The South African system is divided into one plateau after another by definitely marked chains. Proceeding practically due south from Van Rhynsdorp to the Hex River are the following ranges: Gifberg, Nardouw, Cederberg, and Cold Bokkeveld. From the river they run east and finish near Port Elizabeth. To the north of these mountains is the Little Karroo, the southern boundary of which is the Zuurbergen, and on the north lie the Roggeveldbergen, Nieuwveldbergen, and the Sneeuwbergen ranges.

South Africa, on the east, has a long strip of coastal land formed by the famous Drakensbergen, which veer away in a westerly direction and meet the Stormbergen. These ranges are not notable for many peaks of very great altitude, as the majority are less than 6000 feet, but some of the summits tower over 10,000 feet.

Apart from mere height, these ranges present many rugged features which make some of the steepest climbs in the world. Volcanic rock constitutes the highest peaks, and this rock has many cracks of an irregular type and is fine grained. The expansion of the water on these peaks, caused by freezing, splits the rocks, and the result gives to the Drakensbergen Range an appearance of needles.

With the unique advantages which the well-known Drakensbergen Range offers to the cragsman it is remarkable that the opportunity presented is neglected, and one has to turn to the western province of the Cape for enthusiasm for mountaineering. Table Mountain, though a comparatively low mountain, towers in majestic splendor over Cape Town and gives unrivaled opportunities to the climber. There are no less than 100 routes up the various faces of this mountain, of varying difficulty. The Worcester district contains the highest peak in the western province and this mountain is known as Matroosberg, which rears its head 7381 feet above sea level.

There are some wonderful caves in the Congo Valley which have been the cause of the pilgrimage made by thousands of travelers to test for themselves the stories which have been spread concerning these unique works of nature. The valley is picturesque in the extreme.

Another most interesting and quite unique feature of the mountains of South Africa is the traces of the drawings of the Bushmen, a shy, pygmy race, forever on the move, whose great object is to conceal themselves. This race is very low in civilization, and has been bracketed with the Australian aboriginal as being the least advanced of all the races of the world. In spite of the lowly place occupied by the Bushmen, the drawings which have been discovered show that they have certain rude leanings toward art. Owing to the Bushman's instinct to hide himself his drawings and paintings are usually found in the most wild and inaccessible parts of South Africa and are mostly discovered on the surfaces of rocks and at the backs of caves. Only some 50 years ago these pygmies occupied the Drakensbergen and Maluti ranges, but now they have trekked far away to the Namaqualand Desert.

## How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add



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## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Members of the House of Commons usually return to Westminster after holiday absence, long or short, with keen interest in what may happen. There was no elation in their mood on reassembling this week, nor any curiosity as to what the autumn session might have in store for them and the country. They resent being brought back for a supplementary session, more bitterly because they feel that the task awaiting them will be lost labor. The government are determined to carry their Home Rule Bill without material alteration other than the intention avowed by the Premier of easing the financial provisions, and the vast majority of the Irish people are resolved that they will have nothing to do with it. However the bill may be amended in their favor, the Sinn Feiners, that is to say the masters of the situation, will fight on against a process of forcible feeding in the matter of legislation.

The situation, altered for the worse from a ministerial point of view since Parliament adjourned for the holidays, will encourage the Liberal opposition, under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, to obstruct the passage of the bill. They are few in number, and by no means united in favor of Dominion Home Rule in Ireland; but they can make trouble and are determined to do so. Mr. Lloyd George can view the prospect with equanimity. His majority practically remains undiminished. The result of the Ilford election, perhaps unexpectedly, showed that his hold on the country is as firm as ever. His assailant point, as the debates of the week have shown, lies in the faintly denied connivance of ministers in the police "reprisals." That might have broken up a government based on a less sure foundation. It will not seriously hamper the present one.

Members of the House of Commons, influenced by their own eloquence when addressing the chair, occasionally step beyond the line marked on the matting of the floor, before the two front benches below the gangway. Forthwith an angry cry of "Order! Order!" bursts forth from the quarters of the House, and the startled orator hurriedly steps back within the border line. It is probable that few of the champions of order know the origin of the line. It was originally drawn to prevent the clashing of swords in view of the Speaker. So recently as the reign of George III members habitually wore their swords and were ready to draw them on the slightest provocation.

In a letter to Sir Horace Mann, dated from Arlington Street, March 14, 1743, Horace Walpole gives a graphic account of a duel suddenly sprung upon his uncle. Following upon a speech from the latter, a member from the opposite side, one Chetwynd, afterward Master of the Mint, followed him behind the Speaker's chair. An angry conversation ensued, varied by Walpole "seizing the other by the nose." Chetwynd thereupon took his assailant by the arm and drew him forth to the foot of a staircase leading to the lobby. "We shall be observed," said Walpole. "Better put it off till tomorrow." But it was the other gentleman's nose that had been pulled, and he was in no mood for delay. "No, no, now!" he cried, drawing his sword. Walpole was equally ready and they went at it fiercely, Chetwynd being driven to the wall at the mercy of his antagonist. Happily a messenger on duty observing them leaving the House, suspecting mischief, arrived in time to beat up their swords. The border line remains to this day in the matting of the present House of Commons as it was marked on the floor of the old one. But with the exception of the sergeant-at-arms no one wears a sword. Prohibition is so severe that the sword bearer of the Lord Mayor, accompanying His Lordship on an occasional appearance at the table, is obliged to leave his weapon with the doorman before he may enter the House.

The financial plight of the country, as a consequence of the war, has during the last 12 months been recognized by voluntary contributions to the Treasury from wealthy citizens. The latest example is furnished by a gift from a private firm in Edinburgh who desire to remain anonymous. Having invested £100,000 in war stock, they have written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking that for the next five years interest payments may be canceled. This will give the Treasury an aggregate sum of £25,000.

This patriotic munificence is not a new thing. In the Parliament of 1868-74 there sat for Louth County a Liberal member—there were a few such in those distant days—who left £50,000 for the reduction of the national debt. His name was O'Reilly Dease. He was a member, and during the season a constant visitor, of the Reform Club, where still linger stories of his attractive personality. He had a winning way, even with chance acquaintances, of referring to his considerable savings, his childless state, and his intention of leaving a handful of ready money to the person with whom he happened to be conversing. This was not done in any coarse or unskillful way, such as might, with sensitive folk, have led to a declaration that they would have none of his money. Doubtless owing to long practice he managed to drop his hints in such subtle yet effective form that there were at least half a dozen men well known in Westminster and Pall Mall who had, however slowly and unwillingly, convinced themselves that they were "named in Dease's will."

The crowning point of the joke appeared when the will was opened and it was found that he had left his money to the Treasury.

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## PEASBLOSSOM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Games in our alley come and go with the seasons, obeying some law which decrees that shuttlecock, or skipping, or marbles shall be calendar customs as rigid and welcome as the accompaniment of holly to plum pudding. There is one day of the year when every sprit of mischief in our alley hails the law with Puck-like delight; when every passer-by (and the lane opens into a busy thoroughfare) is a target for his aim.

Carlin Sunday is the festival of dried peas. On the eve of the feast, it is a point of honor with the housewife to buy a packet of dried "marrow fats" for the family dinner. The bairns see to it that a goodly proportion of these hard little bullets never get into the pot, but stuff small pockets instead. A pea-shooter appears between the lips of each dancing imp, and the fun begins.

Boys and girls lie in wait for the postman, who gets a fusillade when he comes round the corner. Miners, black as Pluto, from the pit-head, duck and run out of range. On shop windows the missiles rattle like hail; they buzz like bees round your ears. A coal cart gets it hot, the Corporation dustman pulls his hat down with its brim dripping peas as he jogs along. It is carnival in our alley.

Geordie is Puck among the revelers. He has the surest aim, the swiftest delivery, the quickest reloading of any lad in the field. His ammunition spent, Geordie washes his little bare feet in the trickle of rain-water that comes down a battered spouting from Mrs. Burke's roof. A dash of eyspy blood somewhere in Geordie responds eagerly to wind and storm, even through the tainted breeze of the slum, making him revel in rain as no other guttersnipe does in all these alleys of a north country town. Pure Romany is the wistfulness of his slanting brown eyes, the cat-like tread of his heels case-hardened on pavement and cobbled roadway.

It was a handful of Geordie's peas that found their way into our upstairs window-box, and lay there until one day we made the discovery that a tiny trailing plant had pushed up from the soil. Struggling through dust and grime, it bore at last one white flower, a dim reminder of Titania's Peasblossom and of our little Puck of the Carnival of Dried Peas.

## TWENTY MINUTES FROM TOWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We know nothing of the millions and magnificence of great cities. Our people are counted by the hundred thousand—just one and a little bit over. Down-town business sections, up-town shopping districts and theater belts are mere fragments of the newspapers. Subways, elevateds and great white ways are outside our ken, and if you walk our streets after dark you will never see an electric kitten chasing an electric spool of thread above our roof tops.

We have one theater and three movies and a music hall. Besides that we have one main street, one railway station and a Carnegie library. There isn't a single skyscraper in all our civic philosophy. Our traffic was never congested in its life, except possibly for an hour or two on armistice day.

But you of the millions and the magnificence who have all these things, you know as little of our "Twenty minutes from town" as we do of your sections and belts. It is our one really priceless possession.

When your day's work is done, you rattle and clatter by subways and surface ways, in and out of ferries, and 20 minutes later finds you dashing from one connection to another with an impatient world at your heels.

Our 20 minutes from town means our homely little car punctually at 4 o'clock, when the sun in his wisdom declares it to be only 3, and then a bare half-hour's burst over our one smooth road to a 30-mile lake where the wilderness joins hands with the world we live in.

We do it on every fine day, and on many others that would scare the subway chaser with his umbrella. We do it all summer long and in winter we do other things of the same kind with skills and skates.

The picnic basket is packed at lunch time. We go to work those afternoons in deplorably unofficial clothes, and as the clock strikes we slip in the clutch much quicker than we need for we are eager to be gone.

What do we care for shops and theaters? In five minutes we are beyond the city streets, in ten we are bowling along a tree-shaded avenue in sight of a blue river. The quarter hasn't struck before we are picking a bumpy way over a shower-pooled country lane, and in twenty our front wheels grind the gravel within 10 yards of high water mark and the sunlit lake dazzles our eyes.

The next hour is a water frolic. Red pine logs from the head of the river litter the beach. We launch them in fleets, ride them, race them paddling with hands and feet.

Ducks! hundreds, thousands; brigades and divisions of ducks! We watch them breathlessly, silent for the first time. It is September and they are the advance guard from the north. Good luck to them! They are wary and wise. They circle and quarter the lake. They make false settlements and then wing away as if for good only to circle round again, and at last, with a swoop and a splash, a whole regiment drops right opposite us and begins a water frolic all of their own.

The sun is down behind the hills before we are dressed and trailing back to the car. Then we are off through the clover-scented dusk with the afterglow behind us and a harvest moon rising through a lavender mist in front.

## As It Was In The Beginning

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## PRICE DEALERS PAY FOR COAL IS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Asks Retail Men to Give Him Copies of Bills Which Show Cost of Over \$9.50 a Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Retail dealers in anthracite coal in Massachusetts have been requested by Eugene C. Hultman, fuel administrator, to furnish him with copies of invoices covering all purchases of domestic anthracite coal made at a cost of more than \$9.50 per gross ton at the mine since October 1, 1920, and in the future. This, Mr. Hultman explains, is to aid the investigation of the special state commission on the necessities of life into the prices charged by so-called independent producers and jobbers trading in anthracite coal.

"There appears to have been considerable speculation and profiteering in this commodity since April," says the fuel administrator, who has recently been in the anthracite mine fields, "which has unjustly and exorbitantly increased the price of domestic coal. It is desired to obtain more complete and specific evidence in this respect so that proper action may be taken without delay."

In connection with a recent request made by the United Improvement Association that the report that shipments of coal are being held on railroad sidings "by dealers for the purpose of holding up the prices of coal" be investigated and reported on by the state commission, Mr. Hultman has asked for specific instances of such manipulation. According to the report in question dealers were said to be paying a daily demurrage on coal shipments and, at the same time, artificially controlling prices and supply.

Under the present regulation it is felt that such a manipulation of coal would be practically impossible. The ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission provides that open-top coal cars must be kept moving and regional car associations are under strict orders to observe this instruction and demand the immediate unloading of cars.

The state administration also has a system of checking up delay in unloading coal cars, receiving from the car association a report of the delay and imposing an embargo in any cases where the allotted 24 hours for unloading has been exceeded. So effective has this been that the office of the Fuel Administration receives only about 10 of these reports daily when it formerly received 70 or more.

It is felt by those in touch with the general coal situation that the most important factor in distribution. This restriction has resulted in the regulations designed to facilitate and to rehabilitate the consistent carrying power of the rail lines. The element of speculation, while not yet entirely eliminated, is believed to have been considerably curbed, especially with regard to the bituminous product. It is hoped that through checking up on the mine charge and the jobbers' prices for anthracite coal the reason for the present high cost of the commodity can be discovered and regulated.

Production and shipment of coal at present is said to be considerably improved through the cooperation of distributing agencies and through official supervision. It is, however, urged that any violations of these regulatory rulings which escape official notice may be appreciably stopped through public cooperation in reporting them.

## Federal Coal Control Urged

District Attorney of New York to Report to Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—As a result of his investigation, first, he said, "to discover if there exists an unlawful combination or conspiracy in this country in the coal industry, and secondly to obtain all proof available so that if this office is without jurisdiction those with authority and jurisdiction may act," Harry E. Lewis, district attorney of Kings County, has prepared a statement to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in which he urges federal control of the coal industry at once.

His information is contained in letter form and was not available for publication yesterday. It will summarize the evidence procured by investigators of this section, Mr. Lewis told a representative of this news office. There will be submitted in the letter, he asserted, evidence of profiteering in coal to such an alarming extent that investigation and prosecution by the attorney-general will certainly follow, if federal control does not.

He has in his possession, he said, facts about the coal situation which show the necessity of federal control at once. Mr. Lewis called attention to the warning of Senator William M. Calder of New York, chairman of the committee on reconstruction and production, that if the coal operators and dealers did not deal fairly with the public he would advocate federal control. The opinions of Senator Calder and Mr. Lewis with regard to the situation differ only in degree of estimate of its acuteness now. Mr. Lewis holds that federal control not only is necessary but should take effect at once.

Working in conjunction with Mr. Lewis in a survey of the situation here, Francis Martin, district attorney of Bronx County, has found a critical situation existing in the Bronx, the effects

of which, he says, have been modified only because the weather has not been severe as yet.

"The coal situation today is so bad that I don't know what the people are going to do," Mr. Martin said. "Many apartment houses are virtually without coal and are getting only a very little at a time."

With reference to his charges of profiteering in coal here, Mr. Lewis said: "During the month of October, I found that egg, stove and chestnut coal were sold by some coal companies, through the middlemen, to coal dealers in Brooklyn, for \$7.80 and \$8.10 per ton f. o. b. the mines. During the same period I found that independent coal dealers were selling the same brands of coal for prices ranging from \$11 to \$16 per ton at the mines. As the dealers getting \$7.80 and \$8.10 certainly were making a profit, an estimate of the profiteering under way at that time can be judged from the \$11 to \$16 per ton prices."

## GUATEMALA IN AN UNSETTLED STATE

Report That the Minister of War Is Virtually Dictator—Not Likely, It Is Thought, That Estrada Cabrera Will Be Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions in Guatemala are reported as far from satisfactory, in advances from that country. Several countries have expressed their disapproval of the administration of which President Carlos Herrera is the ostensible head. It is said that Emilio Escamilla, Minister of War, is rapidly getting control of the government, and is already virtually dictator.

Mr. Escamilla was educated in Germany and served in the German Army. He was practically alone in his opposition to the act of President Estrada Cabrera in declaring war on Germany, following the lead of the United States, and in offering the entire resources of the country to the United States to conduct war against the central powers. At that time Mr. Escamilla was unable to get any following because of the prompt action of Estrada Cabrera.

A few weeks ago Mr. Escamilla attended an enthusiastic meeting of the German Club in Guatemala City, when Germany and the former Kaiser were toasted and bitter verbal attacks were made on the United States. This fact was reported to the State Department, it was learned, and an investigation was made, confirming the facts. State Department advice, however, failed to confirm the report that Mr. Escamilla has gained an ascendancy in the cabinet or that he is extremely hostile to the United States.

The advice confirm a report that there has been current in Central American countries for some time that the present government in Guatemala has no intention of bringing Estrada Cabrera to trial, as it has already stripped him of all his possessions, and personal friends have been obliged to take care of him and his family. The former president is in prison at Guatemala City.

The activities of the church party in Guatemala is one of the features about which other Central American countries have become exercised, but State Department information is that the church party is on the side of law and order, although it is known to be very active in the political situation. The inability to get back 5000 rifles and ammunition from persons to whom they were issued at the time of the recent revolution is also causing anxiety among those who wish to see peace in that country.

## DISTURBANCES IN YUCATAN FREQUENT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Frequent armed conflicts are occurring between Socialists and Liberals in Yucatan, and dispatches from Merida declare that the serious situation which developed last week continues. The Minister of War has ordered that all necessary measures be taken to give security to inhabitants of the disturbed area. He has also directed that all members of political parties be disarmed.

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THE "SLOANE" SUCTION SWEEPER is an improved type of vacuum cleaner that housekeepers will welcome for more reasons than this extraordinarily low price. Its power of suction is so great that it will draw even flour through a carpet. Its extra wide nozzle (13 1/2 inches) covers a great deal of ground and does an extraordinary amount of work in a short time; its special features of convenience in handling make it one of the most efficient at any price.

The handle has a switch for instant starting and stopping. A special screw regulates height of nozzle from floor. A special spring holds handle upright and takes the weight from it in operation.

Three rubber-tired wheels prevent scratching of floors; 20 feet of flexible cable. *Guaranteed for a year.*

Housewares Store, Basement.

## CHARGES TO GO TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL

State Official Will Receive Evidence of Alleged Election Frauds Reported by Watchers at Polls in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The state attorney-general is to receive evidence of alleged election frauds and misconduct in vote-counting at the local polls on Tuesday of last week as gathered by several watchers, including Wilhelm M. Kosopait and John Nevans Sayre, Socialist workers, Mrs. Florence Hastings Morris, a Farmer-Labor Party watcher, and Theresa S. Malkiel, defeated Socialist Assembly candidate.

Some of this evidence has been turned over to Edward Swann, district attorney, and women who declare they were refused registration in one Assembly district have testified before the grand jury in the first case brought against election officials.

The evidence includes charges that one Democratic captain intimidated the watchers and told the Democratic chairman to pay no attention to the watchers, but to throw them out if they continued their protests; that ballot boxes were handled carelessly; that Democratic workers prevented watchers from watching the count; that a man who was not sworn was permitted to take the chairman's place at times; that when the ballots for state officers lay on the table with more than six persons handling them the lights went out; that a flashlight in a watcher's hands revealed a Democratic leader leaning over one pile of ballots and others sprawled over the other piles; that a Democratic captain struck a watcher; that appeals to policemen for the names of Democratic and Republican watchers were futile; that in some cases neither the chairman nor the policemen gave the watchers help; that when a policeman who advised the watchers not to interfere, because the boys wanted to get home, was shown the law, he answered, "What do we care for a little thing like that?"; that a Democratic captain said the law wasn't anything to him because the matter was a state, not a federal affair; that when one of the watchers complained to a sergeant she was told by the workers that she had "a nerve to equal on a policeman who's been up since 4 o'clock in the morning"; that many ballots were marked as if hurriedly; that one marked with ink and others marked with red pencil were counted; that one Republican inspector slept on a bench with no one taking his place, and that the watchers were repeatedly warned not to interfere with the count.

The matter of the 26 ballots reported found in the sewer in one district is being investigated by the district attorney.

Julius Gerber, secretary of the New York county organization of the Socialist party, says he received warning that if he did not refrain from having men refrain from fusion boards arrested, he would be "fixed." Louis Waldman, defeated candidate for the Assembly, reported receiving similar warnings.

Appeal in Behalf of Negroes

NEW YORK, New York—Charging "open and flagrant disenfranchisement of Negro voters in a number of states in the presidential election of 1920," directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday telegraphed Isaac Siegel, chairman of the House Committee on the Census, urging enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and "consequent reduction of representation in southern states in which colored voters are disenfranchised."

Apple Crop Finds a Sluggish Market

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hesitancy to buy in anticipation of a fall in the apple market is found to be causing a deadlock between the apple growers, who prefer to store their crops and hold them for better offers, and buyers, who are reluctant to pay the market price and risk its dropping off, according to an official of the State Department of Agriculture, who has been studying the situation in the apple producing district.

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ducing district. It is also found that, in waiting, many farmers are converting an unusual quantity of their production into cider.

The situation is resulting in a sluggish retail market for apples with the consumer generally unwilling to pay the high price demanded. Another instance of a petty consideration that is affecting the apple market is reported from Connecticut, where, it is said, people prefer to purchase only red apples and ignore some of the varieties that are superior to some of the red in flavor.

## ENORMOUS WHISKY WITHDRAWALS SEEN

Internal Revenue Office Figures in Maryland Show More Than Half of Supply in Bonded Warehouses Was Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—On July 1, 1919, there were in the bonded warehouses of Maryland 7,364,629 gallons of whisky. On September 30, 1920, according to figures furnished by the internal revenue office at the Custom House in Baltimore, only 3,386,197 gallons of this liquor remained. The question now arises of what became of the enormous quantity withdrawn.

Maryland has a population of 1,449,610 persons. This fact, taking into consideration the possible quantity withdrawn from bond during the weeks of October already past, would make an allowance of nearly 11 quarts for each man, woman and child in the State. The agents for enforcing the Volstead Act claim that there is a "whisky ring" operating in Baltimore, that whisky at 50 cents a drink is being sold across old bar counters devoted, ostensibly, now to soft drinks. In other words it is believed that illicit dealers are making huge profits from the whisky they have illegally obtained.

The means for getting possession of whisky by illegal dealers is, the dry agents claim, "faked permits." In some way bootleggers were able to get possession of legal permits and have them copied and also to have made rubber stamps of the correct wording, so that the faked permit would have all the ordinary marks of authority. On the other hand, distillers have been none too cautious about examining permits and not until the papers have come back to the Baltimore prohibition officials have the frauds been discovered. Also, it is claimed, thefts from cellars, waylaying of whisky-loaded trucks, and other parts of the game, all have been well staged. The whisky has been rounded up and brought back, by collusion, to its secret channels of circulation.

Whether there is one big liquor ring operating in the city or whether there are several, the agents have been unable to determine. At any rate saloonkeepers, waiters, bellboys, clerks and storekeepers seem to be all well informed. Numbers of homes "stills" have been raided in the city, particularly among the alien population. These people have brought their old-world knowledge of home brews with them and in the rapidly developed foreign quarter of Baltimore women and men, not knowing a word of English, have yet put up their kettle and pot stills in kitchen and cellar and sold the products for big sums. In one instance, which had its amusing side, the whole square was permeated by the odor of cooking and fermenting apples, neighbors and policemen all alike ignoring the evident industry until a chance passer-by was shocked by the odorous evidence abroad for all.

These, however, are isolated cases. Evidences of a liquor ring or of rings are unmistakable, and for the success of these rings there must be the cooperation of some one higher up. Prohibition is not prohibiting as is shown in Baltimore, and that is not the fault of the law.

## PROFITS BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

Labor Leader Denies High Wages Are Responsible for Conditions in Garment Industry—Expects No Unemployment Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is considerable unemployment just now, but the fact that this is the dull season should prevent the conclusion that this unemployment is likely to become widespread, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told yesterday by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Many of the members of this union are out of work and Mr. Schlesinger said the chief reason was high retail prices. The manufacturers had begun to complain of the public's hesitancy about buying while retail prices continued high. Some called it a "strike" of the public against present prices and this reason was given by the manufacturers for shutting up shop and throwing thousands of workers out of employment.

But Mr. Schlesinger saw another side of the story. He recalled that there were about 4000 millionaires in the United States now.

"And many of them," he added, "are in our industry."

He said that the woolen mills had raised prices to a prohibitive degree. Big profits were pocketed all along the line, from manufacturer to consumer. Between the mill owner and the consumer there were six or seven middlemen, each taking his profit. The profits between the mill and the tailor, Mr. Schlesinger said, were enormous. For this reason it was unjust to charge high retail prices to high wages. Mr. Schlesinger was sure figures would prove that wages in the industry had not kept pace with the cost of living since the war began. It was only a subterfuge on the part of the millowners, manufacturers, and middlemen, an attempt to justify their improper profits, to say that the consumer had to pay more because labor received more.

Mr. Schlesinger had not noticed any general trend of prices downward. In one or two lines there had been reductions. But the fall was not sufficiently general to warrant any opinion as to what labor would do about accepting lower wages as a concomitant of lower prices.

"Let the prices fall generally first," said Mr. Schlesinger. "It will be time enough then to say whether labor will be content with a corresponding reduction of wages. But it must not be forgotten that prices have risen higher than wages."

Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that November and December were the slack months in his industry. But the busy season had also been a bit slack. The spring season, opening late in December, ought to be a good one.

## Dispute at Deadlock

Workers in Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry Deny Employers' Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry have declined to accede to the demands made upon them by their employers, and since arbitration is considered to be impossible, both employers and workers will probably be asked for new instructions to guide the committees handling the matter.

The action of the employers in presenting demands to the workers was a reversal of the usual procedure and was accepted as marking a significant departure in the development of relations between employer and employee.

The chief demand was for return to the piece-work system, which the unions have always fought. The total effect of the demands, it is said, would

be practically to lower wages. Although thousands of the clothing workers are now idle they were not ready to accept such conditions.

Dr. William M. Leiserson, neutral chairman of industrial relations for the men's and boys' clothing industry, was asked by the employers to arbitrate the matter, but said yesterday that, although the demands were subject to negotiations or discussion, he could not arbitrate. He said one of the employers' demands was that agreements maintained by the union in other markets be made the basis of relationship between the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Some of these agreements provide for the closed shop; some for the preferential shop, and one has a modified open shop. It would be both impracticable and unwise for the chairman to assume to decide whether or not the industry would have one or another of these. His function, he felt, was merely to interpret and administer whatever agreement should be made. It was agreed that representatives of both sides should report to their membership that no agreement had been reached and that arbitration was not possible, and ask for instructions concerning extension of existing agreements.

## MARKED DECLINE IN CLOTHING PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Reduction in prices of 10 to 60 per cent in men's furnishings and ready-made clothing are announced at the session of national clothiers. Spring and summer sales are being booked at figures far below those of last year and should be reflected in the retail trade very soon.

Shirts such as sold recently at \$45 a dozen wholesale now sell at \$16.50 a dozen. There are 2000 suits offered at \$16.50 each. These suits last year were \$45 wholesale.

"The public is not buying and manufacturers and dealers are overstocked," said W. L. Mohr, general manager of the association. "The banks are closing in on the jobbers, who are forced to take big losses to move their stock. We have passed the peak in the high prices of wearing apparel."

"Usually this November convention offers goods for spring and summer delivery. This year we are not only showing stuff for future delivery, but have huge stocks for immediate delivery. Men's clothing will be considerably cheaper from now on; the retailer can afford to sell at less for his costs are becoming lower."

## Factory Prices Lower

ROCHESTER, New York—A reduction of 33 1/3 per cent in the wholesale price of clothing is announced by one of Rochester's largest clothing manufacturing concerns. The reduction is effective from November 1, and applies to suits and overcoats. It is said the reduction, which is in addition to the usual cash discount of seven per cent, represents a cut from \$34, the opening fall wholesale price to approximately \$20.

## EDUCATION TO BE WIDELY DISCUSSED

Regional Conferences All Over United States to Take Up the Question of School Efficiency and Educational Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Discussion of the educational situation in the United States, necessary legislation and means of meeting the problems of the shortage of teachers and inadequate financial support, is the object of regional conferences on education called by Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States. These conferences also seek to enlist public interest and cooperation in answering the questions of school efficiency and educational methods. Twelve sectional meetings are planned and state executives, department of education officials, members of civic organizations, educators, the clergy and the press are urged to aid.

A three-day conference under the auspices of five New England educational associations will be held in Boston Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Inasmuch as this conference will cover the subjects proposed by Dr. Claxton, the commissioners of education of the New England states have requested the commissioner in Washington to consider this meeting as the session called in this region. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, expresses the hope that Dr. Claxton will accept the proposal, as a later conference would substantially repeat the discussion.

Dr. Claxton has also designated the week of December 5 to 11 as "School Week," and asks the cooperation of all educational, official and civic bodies, labor unions, farm organizations, motion picture theaters, patriotic societies, the clergy and the press in spreading information on the subject of education and its present problems. It is felt by many active in educational work that such a campaign should be regulated as to intensity by the educational progressiveness or backwardness of the respective sections of the country. It is pointed out that in some sections the value and need of education is unquestioned and that a campaign should take the direction of improvement or specialized information. In other regions education is still in an evangelical stage and requires emphasis on its necessity to society.

The salary phase of the teaching situation has been uppermost in all recent conferences and is expected to play a continued prominent part until some solution is found. Directors of educational work point out that the value of the schools depends upon their teaching staffs and that the nation's intellectual future is dependent upon the best teachers obtainable.

## McCutcheon's Sweaters, Scarfs and Hats of Camel's Hair



LIGHT as a thistle, cosily warm, softly brown as frost-tinged oak leaves, Camel's Hair becomes a part of autumn itself—almost essential to the correct fall wardrobe.

### Sweater Sets

The woman who desires a truly effective sports costume, we believe, will be delighted with the new Camel's Hair Sweater Sets, including Sweater, Scarf and Hat; the one emphasizing the smartness of the other. As a suggestion, a most acceptable gift.

### Scarfs—a Chic Flare of Color for Suit or Frock

In Wool, Silk or Camel's Hair, the Scarf may be selected to harmonize or to flaunt a vivid color note against a dark costume.

### Sport Hats

Out-of-door smartness characterizes these new Hats. For wear with Sweaters of Wool and street costumes, there are a number of models—all exclusive with McCutcheon's.

### And to Complete the Costume—English Sport Hosiery

For sheer comfort, Woolen Hosiery has become an almost essential necessity of the sports costume. We are now featuring the newest and smartest effects in light, medium and heavy weaves just imported from England.

Orders by mail receive our careful attention.

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Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts.,  
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Newest Fashioned And Showing Savings Up to \$20.

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Scotch and Irish Homespuns  
Wool Jerseys, Shawls, Sweaters, and Golf Stockings



## PREMIER ARRAIGNS FORMER GREEK KING

Mr. Venizelos Declares Constantine Was in League With the Kaiser in Effort to Defeat Allies and Friends of People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has openly charged Constantine, the former King, with having desired a German victory and having done all in his power to bring it about. In an official cable message received here yesterday, the Premier is quoted as saying:

"We accuse Constantine of having, even before the war, entered into agreements with the Emperor of Germany, agreements constituting impediments by which the free guiding of the foreign policy of Greece was hampered. On the 13th of February (1915), after having heard all the leaders of the parties adverse to my government, which enjoyed the uncontested popular confidence, he refused to allow the application of our national policy and to give way to the popular will of the people after the elections of 1915.

### Unfaithful to Greece

"He opened the doors of oriental Macedonia, and thus became the cause for the lamentable death of 40,000 Hellenes and of the ruin of this opulent province; he implored German headquarters to attack the English and French and throw them into the sea, knowing full well that this offensive was to be operated almost exclusively by Bulgarian troops; he prepared the murder of the Franco-Britishers, and after he found refuge in Switzerland he unceasingly organized seditious plots in Greece, so as to render her unable to enter the war, and consequently, after Germany's defeat, he continued to direct the criminals in order to attempt to overthrow the regime established in Greece, with the sole object of preventing our policy from bearing satisfactory fruit in Greece, and as a result to prevent the full justification of this policy in regard to the Greek people."

Mr. Venizelos declared that the pretension of the former King to the throne shows on Constantine's part a contempt for Greek interests, "for he cannot ignore that on the morrow of his restoration Greece would cease to be considered as a friend and ally of the conquerors who, for long years to come, will continue to guide the world."

### Effect of Reinstatement

The Premier continued: "His return would transport Greece immediately from the conquerors' camp to that of the vanquished. The return of the ex-King is impossible, not only for the reason that he is not liked by our friends, the Allies, but because the Liberal Party does not want him to come back at all, as he wanted to install absolutism, and having violated the regime, he brought Greece to the edge of the abyss; furthermore, his restoration would upset the friendships and alliances of Greece, and would expose the country to worse dangers. His obstinate desire to get back on the throne, when he knows what calamities would be unchained at his return, not only shows his absolute indifference to Greece's interests, but also a complete lack of dignity on his part, who said during the war: 'I know that in the event of Germany's defeat I shall lose my crown, but I don't mind this, I only have in mind Greece's interests.' It would have been his first duty to submit to the consequences of defeat, and behave as a gentleman, to quote the English.

"The Greek people cannot accept a King without dignity. During the world war ancient and glorious thrones were seen to crumble, but while the Kaiser, whose family created Prussia, is resigned to his fate, leaving his country to recover from the wounds it received from his policy, the deposed King does not cease to foment in Greece seditions and conspiracies, and has not imposed silence upon his pretensions, even during the supreme days during which his son was struggling desperately against death. This conduct of the former

King inspires an incommensurable disgust in the people of Greece.

"The opposition says that I am the enemy of the dynasty. However, if in Crete I was unfortunate enough to enter into conflict with Prince George, it was because he tried to establish tyranny in the isle, making the Cretans believe that they did not owe their liberty to the struggles and sacrifices, but to him and his cousin, the Tzar. But the conduct of King George in upholding his son during the conflict was different; I worked in full harmony with him. Furthermore, in spite of the opposition of my best friends to bringing back the diadoche in the army, from which he had been excluded during the revolution of 1909, I made him chief of the army during the Balkan wars, which position brought him so much glory. Returning from Saloniki, I found King Alexander, at the beginning, full of mistrust and antipathy for me, but I did not take long to establish a harmonious collaboration, and few are those who deplore his death more than I. So little am I the enemy of the dynasty that after King Alexander's death I turned toward his youngest brother to assure the throne to him, and yet the environment of Prince Paul leaves me no illusions as to his sentiments toward the Liberal Party. Supreme national feeling obliges us to put an end to the uncertainties, and the imminent elections shall put an end to the old world policies and the Greek people will be able, in all freedom of spirit and with a sure footing, to march toward that glorious future which has been opened through its national successes."

## NOMINATIONS MADE IN FEDERAL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—Official nominations were made yesterday for East Elgin in the by-election on which the fate of the Meighen Government to a certain extent is likely to hang. The riding is one in which the three outstanding parties of the Dominion, the government party, the Farmers, and the Liberals have been conducting a strenuous campaign, and it is regarded as typical of the situation which would prevail in the whole Dominion in the event of a general election. Hence the anxiety of the government to make the riding a shining example. The whole organization of the National Liberal and Conservative Party is centered in this riding and the supporters of the government are confident of a victory.

The following were placed in nomination: John L. Stansell, government candidate; S. McDermid, Farmer; and W. G. Charlton, Liberal. The first two are farmers and the last a teacher. The election will take place in two weeks, before which time the Premier and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will both speak in the riding.

### No Interference in Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The Drury government has decided that none of the ministers will be sent into East Elgin to help the farmer candidate in the by-election campaign which will terminate on November 22. It is explained that the provincial farmer government is not anxious to prejudice its standing by interference in this contest for a federal seat. It is recognized that a great many farmers are behind J. L. Stansell, the National Liberal and Conservative candidate, and himself a farmer. It is not considered wise to accentuate the cleavage. It is quite possible the same circumstances may keep the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmer Party in the Dominion, out of the East Elgin riding. The situation is a contradiction of the statement that the existing farmer organization in Ontario would be available for the federal campaign.

It is also stated that the Liberals in East Elgin, following out proposals made in western Canada, will endeavor to effect a compromise with the farmers and have one or other of the two candidates withdraw, making it a straight contest against the government candidate, John L. Stansell. In any event, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party and the Hon. Arthur Meighen will both speak in East Elgin toward the close of the campaign.

## LITTLE CHANCE OF CASH BONUS

Plan Considered Inconsistent With Retrenchment—Failure of Soldier to Affect Vote for Congressmen Also a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is little chance that Congress will undertake the passage of a bill for cash compensation to the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought in the war. Republican leaders here are agreed that the prospect of passage of legislation frowned upon by the Treasury, which would involve the raising of \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, would render impossible any program of financial retrenchment. The forecast of those who take this view is important, because it is certain that the agitation for a cash bonus for former service men will start all over again as soon as Congress convenes. Opponents of the cash bonus bill believe that the campaign to revive the issue will be futile, although such a bill was passed by the present House of Representatives under Republican control and although three Republican states, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin have passed referendums favoring the plan.

### No Pledge of Cash Bonus

President-Elect Harding and most of the members of the steering committees of both houses will oppose a cash bonus, it is understood. No pledges that it would be paid were made to the soldiers in the campaign, and the leaders of the dominant party do not feel that there are obligations to be redeemed along the line demanded by the American Legion. While no pledges for a bonus were made, the new Administration did pledge itself to revise taxes and reduce federal expenditures, and it is evident, the Republican leaders think, that this program is inconsistent with the incurring of such large financial obligations as the payment of cash to the former service men would necessitate.

A factor other than the need of retrenchment will play an important part in the formulation of Republican policy in this respect. While three states did adopt referendums favorable to the demands of the American Legion, examination of the recent elections reveals the fact that the soldiers failed to oust those members of the House who voted against the bonus bill.

The fight was particularly made against 37 Republican Congressmen, and the returns indicate that 31 of these have been reelected. Of the remaining six, four were not up for reelection. Of the entire 37, only one failed of renomination, and factors other than the fight made by the soldiers may have been responsible for the defeat in this single instance.

### No Combination for Bonus

On the other hand, the soldiers were not able to save a single one of the northern Democrats who supported the cash bonus bill. This merely shows that, politically speaking, the efforts of the soldiers to favor their friends and punish their enemies did not produce any tangible results in the campaign just ended. It would also indicate that the soldier vote, like the woman vote, was not an independent factor but amalgamated with that of the rest of the citizenry. If the millions of men who wore the uniform had combined on the bonus issue it is certain that more of the opponents of the legislation would have been defeated. So far as can be ascertained from the results there is no single instance where the vote for or against the bonus was the principal cause of defeat.

As passed by the House of Representatives last May the bonus bill provided for the following forms of soldier benefit:

1. A cash bonus of \$1.25 for each day of overseas and \$1 per diem for home service.
2. Adjusted service certificates on the above basis increased by 40 per cent, payable at the end of 20 years

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with interest at the rate of 4% per cent per annum.

3. The same amount as the above total payable immediately in the form of a farm or a loan for a home.

4. Land purchases for former service men.

5. Aid in vocational training.

It was estimated that the program outlined in the bill would cost the national Treasury something like \$1,250,000,000. The income was to be raised by graduated increases in surtax on incomes above \$5000.

## MEETING TO HEAR ARMENIA REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Findings of the Armenian-American Society, reached as a result of their investigation of the Armenian situation, will be read at a cash meeting to be held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine tomorrow night. With Hamilton Holt as chairman, the meeting will take some action on the desperate situation of the Armenians. The speakers will include Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; George R. Montgomery of New Haven, Connecticut, member of the Crane-King Commission, and Dr. Herbert Shipman, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Henry S. Huntington of the society said yesterday:

"News of the recent massacres of 10,000 Armenians in Hadjin, Cilicia, where the French were in control, and the latest dispatches from Constantinople stating that the Turkish army under Kiazim Kara-Bokhr Pasha has taken Kars and is approaching Erivan and Alexandropol, make it evident that the whole Armenian race is in danger of extermination. Too many Americans have contributed to the salvation of the Armenian people during the past year and a half and American philanthropy has done too much to view with indifference the destruction of all of those efforts over night. Something should be done and we propose to try to see what can be done to save the Armenians from annihilation."

### BRAZILIANS PROTEST SEIZURE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Eight firms of this city have protested to the Foreign Minister against the recent seizure at Fiume by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio of the steamer Cogne, which carried a cargo consigned to Brazil. The government is asked to make representations at Rome and to obtain indemnity.

## NATIONAL GRANGE OPENS MEETINGS

Farm Problems of United States Considered at Annual Session of Organization in Which 33 States Are Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Effective organization of the farm people is the imperative demand of the present time," is the message with which the fifty-fourth annual session of the National Grange is opened in Boston today and which will continue until November 19. "If agriculture, and those who depend upon it for a livelihood, are to get a square deal in the reconstruction plans of the nation, then with its long and splendid record of achievement, the Grange appeal to the farm people everywhere is instant and powerful," it continues.

Consideration of farm problems all over the United States will be one of the important activities of the session. A class of not less than 10,000 patrons is expected for the seventh degree, which will be conferred in Mechanics Building on November 12, in the afternoon and evening. In addition to these features there will be an exhibit of agricultural products which is expected to be one of the best quality displays of New England products that ever has been made.

The National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, is composed of the organizations in 33 states from Maine to California with a membership of more than 800,000 persons. It was organized 54 years ago and has had a continuous existence. In nearly 800 local centers in the country there are subordinate granges which endeavor to develop individual capacities and then to unite these capacities in effective group cooperation. Subordinate granges are assembled into Pomona organizations which in turn combine to make State Granges.

In opening the annual session in Boston the Grange announces that the half-century of its history "has been a continuous chapter of practical service to agricultural welfare and for all rural betterment—Free delivery of mail to rural homes; establishment of parcel post; creation of postal savings banks; inauguration of a rural credit system; vocational education; protection of dairy products from the unfair competition of imitation substitutes;

widespread interest in better roads, especially from farm to market; adequate supervision of all public utilities; increased appropriations for agricultural experimental and development work; stringent pure food laws—all these are measures for the public good, for which the Grange has successfully striven, and without Grange aid present results could not have been obtained.

"In both the enactment and prevention of legislation, in which the rural welfare was vitally concerned, the Grange has ever been alert and effective, oftentimes carrying on the fight alone, but always with a sincerity of purpose that entitles it to be designated as the exponent and defender of the farm interests of the country."

## QUESTION OF WAR ENTERS EQUITY SUIT

NEW YORK, New York—Questions affecting the right of a German citizen to sue in United States courts while the United States and Germany are still technically at war are involved in a suit in equity brought by Hugo Stinnes, German financier, in the Federal District Court here. Judge Mayer yesterday issued a temporary order forbidding withdrawal of \$500,000 deposited here to the account of Harvey Allen Miller, a British subject. Mr. Stinnes alleges that last June he named Mr. Miller as his American agent to deal in coal, iron and other commodities, arranging for him a \$500,000 account. Mr. Miller, the plaintiff asserts, now repudiates the contract. Mr. Stinnes maintains that the arrangement was authorized by the war trade branch of the State Department and is therefore within the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

## USE OF STANDARD HEADLIGHTS PLANNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is announced by the state registrar of motor vehicles that, on and after January 1, 1921, the use of headlights of standard specification, will be required on automobiles. The lights will be required to meet the following specifications:

They must show a substantial object in the roadway 200 feet distant from the machine at a height not more than 42 inches from the ground. This will require a light with what is known as an apparent candle power of 4800. The rays of the headlight shall be so arranged as to light up objects 10 feet on either side of the path of the car.

## PROPOSED LAND TAX CRITICIZED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, and Hugh Clark, member of Parliament for Bruce, recently visited East Elgin and addressed two meetings on behalf of the Meighen candidate. Dr. Tolmie gave a businesslike account of his department's work on behalf of the basic industry of agriculture, and urged the election of Mr. Stansell, the government candidate, who is himself a farmer. Hugh Clark refuted the argument that the present government is autocratic. He pointed out that far from being discriminated against, the farmers have a distinct advantage in many items of federal legislation enacted by the present government.

"As to the reason why the Canadian dollar is worth only 90 cents in the United States, opinions differ, but all agree the only way to remedy matters is to sell to the United States more goods and buy less from that country. And yet these free traders are attempting to inaugurate the so-called reform that, if it had any effect at all, would remove one of the greatest inducements to Canadians to buy in their own country. Can you imagine what the Canadian dollar would be worth if that went into effect? They now say they don't want absolute free trade but only a substantial tariff reduction. Suppose the substantial reduction amounts to \$100,000,000, just half of the revenue from customs, how do they propose to make it up? You don't read much about this but if you read the platform of the Canadian council of agriculture you will find they propose to make it up by a direct tax on unimproved land values—not on unimproved land. That would mean a direct tax on every farm of 100 acres, and that is how they propose to make it up, though they are not talking much about it now."

### NO TENTS FOR CIVILIAN USES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials at the War Department said yesterday that the request of the municipal authorities of Los Angeles for a loan of 5000 army tents to relieve the housing situation in that city had not yet reached the department. It was said, however, that the request could not be granted, owing to definite provisions in the law restricting the use of army tents and barracks to military purposes, with the exception of loans of tents to veterans of the Civil War.

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NEW YORK CITY

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## Really Dainty Underthings For Little Expenditure

They are fashioned in demure sorts of ways of fine, sheer fabrics, with just the right degree of trimming. Chemaloons with bloomer drawer, made of sheer Nainsook, daintily trimmed with laces, embroidery and ribbon. Lowered in price for immediate disposal.

Gowns—various attractive models.....1.95 and 2.95  
Envelope Chemises.....1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95  
Chemaloons.....1.95 and 2.50  
Step-ins.....1.95 and 2.50

### Philippine Undergarments

Hand-made and Embroidered in Unusual Designs.  
Gowns.....2.45, 2.95 to 4.95  
Envelopes.....2.45, 2.95 to 4.95  
Chemises.....2.95, 3.50 to 4.95  
(Third Floor)

## Black Chantilly Lace Flounces

Just when the demand for Black Chantilly Lace Flouncings is at its height we are able to make this very special offering.

Imported Chantilly Lace Flouncings with straight edges, 24 and 27 inch width, yd., 3.95 regularly 6.75

36 inch width, yd., 5.25 regularly 8.50  
(Main Floor)

## Ribbons

At Fetching Prices

Ribbons are more in vogue this season than ever before. The Holiday gifts you make yourself usually require quantities of them. This sale will supply your needs without depleting your purse.

Lingerie Ribbons, satin finish with dainty design in solid colors. Pink, Blue, White and Lilac. Piece of 10 yards.

No. 1 1 1/2 2 3 5  
70c 85c 1.30 1.65 2.40  
reg. 85c 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.80

Also Satin Stripes with moire and plain novelty check effects in light dainty colors, suitable for camisoles, hair bows, etc. 5 1/4 and 5 3/4 ins. wide. 55c regularly 75c  
(Main Floor)

## Half Million Dollar Sale Oriental and Domestic Rugs

Reduction of 20% to 50%

Chinese Rugs, Persian Rugs, Indian Rugs and Domestic Rugs—\$500,000 worth of the finest weaves! This splendid opportunity to make your selection from so wide a range at these remarkably low prices has not been equalled by us in the last few years. It is an event that cannot be overlooked.

### ROOM SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS

	Size	Former Price	Sale Price
Persian Mahal	10.10x 7.4	450.00	225.00
Persian Mahal	11 x 6.8	475.00	237.50
Persian Arak	11.10x 9	850.00	425.00
India Amritsar	15.6 x 9.0	495.00	350.00
Persian Arak	12 x 8.10	825.00	412.50
Persian Arak	12.8 x 9.4	750.00	405.00
Persian Savalan	11.1 x 9.1	750.00	425.00
Chinese	12 x 9	750.00	375.00
Chinese	10 x 8	545.00	345.00
Persian Sarouk	10.5 x 6.9	975.00	695.00
Persian Sarouk	12.3 x 9.7	1450.00	975.00
Persian Kirmanshah	12.2 x 9.1	1175.00	695.00
Persian Sarouk	16.6 x 10.9	2400.00	1650.00
India	26.4 x 13.1	950.00	650.00

### WILTON RUGS

	Size	Former Price	Sale Price
9x12 ft.	11.50	75.00	122.50
9x12 ft.	180.00	124.50	74.50
9x12 ft.	133.00	95.00	73.75
9x12 ft.	125.00	84.00	150.00

### SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS

	Size	Former Price	Sale Price
9x12 ft.	80.00	68.50	61.00
9x12 ft.	72.00	57.50	34.95

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS

(Eighth Floor)

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Build all of Coward's Shoes. No matter what the model, nor whether it is for the Man, the Woman, or the Child, Nature has at least dictated the fundamental lines, upon which that particular shoe is built.

Coward shoes are to-day being worn all over the United States, because of the fact that they are molded as Nature wants them—constructed, as best we know how—and because they create a state of satisfaction to the wearer, chargeable to comfort.

Sold Nowhere Else.

James S. Coward  
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.  
(Near Warren St.)

The  
**Coward  
Shoe**  
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



## SPAIN IS TACKLING POSTAL TROUBLES

Post Office Shows Its Courage in Making Deputies and Senators Pay for Their Own Postage—Other Reforms to Follow

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—During the present year vastly more letters have been addressed from foreign countries to Spain than ever before, and the next statistics issued by the Department of Correos will contain some striking facts indicative of the greatly increased importance of Spain in the world scheme, and of the enlarging extent of trade relations with foreign countries, which after all is what is most indicated in an increase of correspondence.

Until recently postal communication was never a strong point with the Spanish Administration; some might say that it is not so yet; but not only has the new post office or Postal Palace ("Palacio de Correos") as it is officially called, been opened recently, but a world recognition to the raising of Spain to the rank of a first-class postal power is given by the states of civilization at the beginning of October in the circumstance that the international postal congress is to be held here in Madrid, when delegates from all the governments of the world will debate on more revolutionary and more important proposals than have ever been made by governments singly or jointly in the whole history of post offices. That makes all Spanish postal matters of special interest just now.

### Letters Held Up

The authorities here will show the foreign delegates some most interesting statistics of the growth of the Spanish services and of their gradual adaptation to the necessities, until now they will claim that though their trains are not so numerous and fast as are trains in France, Britain and the United States, and limitations are consequently put upon the services that cannot be avoided, they are remarkably good in the circumstances, that the Spanish post office, well trained as it is in emergencies, has accomplished some apparently almost impossible achievements in dispatch and delivery at the times of railway strikes, and that now it is taking advantage as speedily as possible of the new facilities provided by the air.

But although compliments may be paid to it in many respects, there are still obvious and rather glaring deficiencies in the Spanish postal service, and one of them of an extraordinary character has recently come to light almost on the eve of the meeting of the international congress. In the matter of letters of the interior service, it is still the practice when insufficient stamps have been attached to them, for the postal authorities to detain such letters and to advise the addressees that they have been so detained and that they may be had on application and paying the amount due.

### A Cure for Carelessness

This advising is sometimes effected tardily, with the result, of course, that in the case of urgent letters they are often out of date, and inconvenience or loss of varying degrees of seriousness caused, to say nothing of the extra labor and expense incurred by the administration. The object of the latter is to teach the people a lesson and cure them of the habit of carelessness in this matter, but the results achieved are out of proportion to the inconvenience and the trouble involved. However, this custom might have been allowed to continue without much comment but for something that has happened recently.

The administration has just raised the rates for the interior service, and it appears that quite a large portion of the population have been unaware of the fact, which is not to be wondered at, considering that the only announcements available have been made in the official "Gaceta," which nobody reads, and in a few cases in an unofficial way in the newspapers. It is urged that the announcement ought to have been effected by a stamping on every letter at the time the postage stamps are canceled, which might, in fact, be done by the same process as the canceling, as has been done in France in similar circumstances. The upshot is that an enormous number of letters are thus detained for want of sufficient stamps, and inquiries in Madrid have elicited the information that here alone in 15 days the number thus held up and undelivered amounted to 1,000,000.

### A Solution for Unemployment

If, as is presumed, the authorities sent out notices to the addressees in each case, it is evident that the problem of unemployment in one direction, at all events, has been given something of a solution. It has been urged that this inconvenient custom ought to be abolished. Foreign letters are not subjected to such inconveniences.

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Open Evenings—Change Accounts  
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CHICAGO

and foreigners in Madrid need disturb themselves little in these days in regard to the postal arrangements and their security, in considerable contrast to what used to be the case a few years ago.

Travelers, however, may be advised that when convenient it is always best to avoid posting letters in hotel boxes the dispatches from which are anything but regular, while in even the biggest hotels in Madrid, for example, the last clearances from the boxes are often made four or five hours before the final foreign dispatch from the head post office, only a few minutes' walk away.

Whatever may be the "qualities" of the official administration, the unofficial Spaniards have an almost incurable carelessness in this matter. It is also advisable to carry a small tube of paste in one's bag and to apply a spot of it to the stamps before affixing, for the gum the government serves to them is quite ineffectual, and the stamps that depend on it have often disappeared before the letter comes to be handled by the first officials. There is, however, something loose in the official system in this department, and the person in other countries who is in the way of receiving newspapers daily from Spain may, if sufficiently indefatigable and patient, reduce his expenses on the occasion of his next visit to the country by saving the uncanceled stamps and taking them back to the land from which they emanated.

### Privilege Abused

But all these are little difficulties, deficiencies and abuses from which the Spanish postal service, imbued with great aspirations, will rid itself in time. It is trying to get rid of all of them, and has given example of its courage in this direction by recent declarations to the Cortes that for the future the deputies and senators must pay for the postage of their letters and circulars—especially circulars—just like ordinary people, even if admitting that a valuable and old-established privilege is taken from them, they are granted some official compensation in the way of an annual allowance. But millions of letters were dealt with annually under this privilege of the Cortes, and the loss to members by its withdrawal is so serious that it is declared in some quarters, a little cynically and with exaggeration, perhaps, that some businesses must close down or be modified in consequence.

Strange as it may appear, it is not less true that deputies and senators who were proprietors of businesses or commercial agents were in the habit of sending their circulars wholesale through the parliamentary service in this manner. Members of the international congress who are of an inquisitive mind and who may unkindly wish to discount the glamour and superiority of the new Palacio de Correos may hear something of this and kindred matters, but Spain is honestly desirous to mend, and it were better to say nothing of it, the Spaniards being a somewhat sensitive people.

## ONTARIO'S ELECTRIC POWER RATIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—So serious has the shortage of hydro-electric power become that industries in various cities of western Ontario are being forced to close one day a week. Restrictions are also being placed on domestic consumption, and homes are not lighted till dusk. The definite steps taken to curtail the consumption of power are making a noticeable impression on the situation and the amount of power saved in the aggregate is more than that saved by all other schemes hitherto tried. The method adopted in cities where the curtailed schedule is in force, is to cast the industries into groups and then to order them closed in rotation, one day at a time. In this way hundreds of horsepower are placed at the disposal of the local commissions each day and when the cities are totaled this means additional thousands of horsepower for distribution in the Province.

There are many protests against curtailment, but it is said there is no alternative except to close down altogether at regular periods and in this way inconvenience industry beyond estimate. The power shortage is the most serious matter affecting industry here at the present. Few factories are closing on account of depression. Those which are affected most, such as the shoe factories, are merely running short time or operating on a schedule of five days a week. Unemployment is not serious here and there is a bright outlook for the winter.

## Saving By Mail

The Merchants Loan Monthly Statement Savings Plan saves you the trouble of going to the bank every time you make a deposit and puts the whole matter of saving on an efficient, business-like basis.

This plan has proved to be a practical aid to systematic saving and is meeting with continued favor. Circular giving full particulars will be mailed upon request.



"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"

Capital and Surplus \$15,000,000  
112 West Adams St., Chicago

## GERMAN COAL MINES MAY BE SOCIALIZED

Need Is Felt of Coordinating and Organizing Mines in the Hope of Bettering the Situation From Financial Standpoint

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The German Government as mentioned in a brief cable, has announced its intention of socializing the coal mines. The reasons behind this decision are twofold: firstly, the necessity of coordinating and organizing the mines according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and secondly, the hope of bettering the situation from a financial point of view. As a matter of fact the government had no alternative in view of the position taken up by the commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

This commission has issued two reports, one by the Socialist and trade union members, the other by experts and government officials. The difference between the two accounts is a mere matter of detail and chiefly concerns the time when the socialization is to take place. The report of the first group, to which the majority of the commission belongs, points out that the question at stake is not one of controlled nor uncontrolled output with reference to the state of affairs brought about by the war, but of a capitalized or socialized concern. Henceforward the aim in view must be the leading of all private enterprise into ways beneficial to the entire community; in other words, the direction of individual latent energy into one concerted movement capable of forming a consolidated entity of enormous strength. Considerable stress is laid upon this psychological aspect of affairs. Broadly speaking, the scope for reform comprises the whole system as hitherto practiced. The revolution turned things topsy-turvy. It is considerably more profitable to reconstruct than to renovate.

### Industry to Be United

The question of socialization upon a purely Socialistic basis appeals to the commission as the only one likely to solve the problem from the economic point of view, the chief factor to be considered at the moment. The entire German mining industry is to be united into one uniform and efficient economic body, which not only incorporates all private property but that of the State as well. This big coal confederation is not to be regarded as a trust, and as such contrary to President Wilson's peace program. The inner structure of the organization precludes any such possibility.

Apart from the influence exercised by the State within the organization, the following rights are proposed as being reserved to it without the limits of the same:

1. The policy of prices set by the confederation must be adjusted to state tariffs. Prices in general are to be subject to state approval.
  2. Any restraint upon the property of the confederation, or legal transaction leading to the same, must also be approved by the State.
  3. The finances of the confederation are to be independent of those of the State. The autonomy of its budget is to be legally and economically insured, and its credit be regarded as distinct from that of the State. Notwithstanding, any surplus funds of the confederation are to be handed over to the State, although this fiscal point of view be relegated to the background. The figures up to date of the confederation are therefore to appear in each year's budget statement.
- So much for the position of the confederation with regard to the world. The inner working is to be subject to a council (Kohlenrat), consisting of 100 members, who will meet about four times a year. Twenty-five of these members will be chosen from the heads of departments (Betriebsleitungen), from the working body

and the consumers respectively, and the remaining 25 chosen by the State. Of these last, 10 representatives are to be appointed by Parliament, and the remainder chosen personally by the minister-president, with the reservation that only a third of the number be officials and the remainder be chosen from the various branches of science, economic and public life. Consumers are understood to comprise industrial undertakings, cooperative organizations, and so on.

### Powers of Confederation

This Kohlenrat decides all questions relative to output and methods pertaining to the same, the price of coal, the wages of the employees, when finally settled between the workmen's councils and the heads of the different departments. It may also appoint committees for the adjudication of knotty points.

The executive is in the hands of a committee appointed by the Kohlenrat for the term of five years, and comprising five members, not necessarily belonging to the Kohlenrat. Known as the "Direktorium," all business is to be transacted by this committee, which must be regarded as the organ keeping the confederation in touch with the outer world, and, in particular, with the international market.

According to the views expressed by this directory, the Kohlenrat is to divide the entire German mining industry into 20 to 25 districts, consisting of territories both locally and economically connected with one another. A general director, appointed by the council, stands at the head of each district. Directors of collieries and plants connected with the same are also appointed by the council. The commission is of the opinion that though individual enterprise alone would not suffice under present conditions in Germany to increase all-round efficiency, yet the salaries of these men chosen to be at the head of affairs must in all cases be measured by those paid in first-class private concerns, so that all appointments are to be regarded as private and subject to no bureaucratic tariff.

The important question of compensation to private owners is to be decided by commissions of experts. It is proposed to take the net profits of the 10 years preceding the war as a basis for deciding the sums allotted, which will be paid out in the form of shares in the coal confederation. Such in brief are the recommendations of the Socialist and trade union members of the coal commission.

### MILK PRICE IS REDUCED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Reduction of the price of milk in St. Louis from 17 to 16 cents a quart was announced Tuesday by local dairies. The reduction followed a drop from \$3.60 to \$3.10 per hundred pounds in the wholesale price.

## PORTUGAL MISSES BIG OPPORTUNITY

Government Has Failed to Give Encouragement to Those Ready to Develop the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—There has been no further development of the ministerial crisis, at least none that has been made public, but it was known that various exchanges and schemes were on hand, and there was little diminution of the kind of political activity to which Portugal is subject. The result was that with trade and commerce, social conditions and general unrest becoming greater and more widespread all the time, the press was becoming more and more outspoken. Various reasons were suggested, but there were some speculation as to the exact cause of the visit of the Foreign Minister to London at this juncture.

The well-known writer and candid critic of Portuguese affairs, Alfredo Pimenta, has once again very frankly reviewed the situation, and found it not only worse but hopeless under any such régime as that which obtains at present. He said in the course of a strong article: "Without public order no nation can live and maintain itself, and for 12 years past there has been no government in Portugal that has mastered this question of the maintenance of public order. It is true that in the last 12 years there has not been anything that, in the way of political teaching, might be called a government. Nothing has been established in this period that with sincerity anyone might call by such a name.

### Portugal's Chance

"In Portugal the men with government functions exist at the mercy of hidden fluctuations of a false public opinion, appearing and disappearing magically as if all about them were in the nature of an occult and omnipotent mystery. The crisis in Portugal is deep and dangerous, more so than in other countries, because there is no way even in the most difficult hours of finding a man here who might command and who would be obeyed."

Mr. Pimenta developed his thesis to show that in the absence of a strong man, and if the politicians do not feel the patriotic impulse at last, as it does not seem possible they ever will, the doom of Portugal is inevitable, its ruin is certain, and will be speedy. Much as Portugal has suffered in the past and during the period of the war, she never had a better opportunity of a splendid advance toward prosperity than immediately after the war, when many enterprising persons and corporations, realizing the undevel-

oped state of the country and its enormous possibilities, came forward with their capital and their ideas and energy and were willing to place them at the disposal of the country had they received the slightest encouragement. In the windows in public places everywhere one saw plans for great new buildings that were sadly needed, and arrangements were being made for the erection of manufacturing and other establishments of all descriptions.

### Appeals Neglected

But the appeals of the ministers were neglected by the government and the officials. They could get nothing done on account of the restlessness and uncertainty of the eternal Portuguese politics, and finally, realizing the danger of making any commitments in a country in this state and governed by such people as is the case, they went away and took their capital with them. There are many who are sighing and saying that if the Portuguese Government had been what it should be a miracle would have happened in Portugal by this time and there would have been factory chimneys everywhere; and that the opportunity that has been allowed to slip may never occur again.

Of course Mr. Pimenta is not the only one who writes like this. A majority, except the party hacks, are doing so now. "A Opiniao," deploring the state of things that exists, says

that without order it is not possible that the maximum effort of the country can be realized as its present situation demands, nor yet can it work as it ought to do. There are no efforts and no good intentions that are not attended by sterile and impotent results in a disordered society. The "Diario de Noticias," reviewing the situation that exists at present, says, "We are at the edge of an abyss. We can only hold back from it with energy and with faith, with patience and with self-denial."

## POLAND'S CONSTITUTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—Parliament is meeting at the time of writing. At its last meeting the fundamental object of its existence, namely, that of deciding the ultimate form of the constitution, was the only theme of discussion. This question of the constitution has been somewhat overlooked during the time of the invasion of Poland by the Bolsheviks, when the necessity arose of creating for the time being a committee of national defense which wielded the highest authority. Now that the country has been freed from the invaders, however, the whole and only duty of the parliament is to finish the discussion about the future constitution of Poland, and to declare that constitution, and dissolve, making room for a body that has a more decided physiognomy and character.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

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## Announcing the Recent Arrival of Chinese Hand-Embroidered Linens

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Chinese Hand-embroidered Grass Linen Luncheon Sets of 37 Pieces Are Priced at \$32.50 Set

These are characteristic in every way of the beauty and character of Chinese hand-work. The grass linen is of a remarkably lovely quality.

Round luncheon cloths, scalloped, 36-inch size, \$7.50 each; 45-inch size, \$12.50 each; 54-inch size, \$15 each.	Square luncheon cloths, scalloped, 36-inch size, \$8.75 each; 45-inch size, \$13.25 each; 54-inch size, \$17.50 each.
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Scalloped napkins to match these sets, in size 15x15 inches, \$13.50 dozen; in size 18x18 inches, \$19.50 dozen.

Hemstitched, hand-embroidered luncheon sets, oblong pieces, in cherry, hydrangea and chrysanthemum designs, 7 pieces, priced \$14.25 set.

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"Correct Linen for every personal and household need"



## For the Thanksgiving Feast

Quite essential for the proper appointment of the festive board are the linens to be used. For an occasion such as this, as well as all others, the table linens we have to offer are worthy of your most critical inspection.

We suggest an early visit to this shop for the selection of your gift linens for the coming holidays. Orders for monogramming should be placed a month in advance of date of delivery.

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The constantly increasing patronage of our Talking Machine and Record Departments has made necessary extensive alterations and enlargements which will contribute greatly to our ability to serve you quickly and well.

Twenty-six comfortable, sound-proof demonstration rooms insure the greatest satisfaction in the selection of your talking machine and records. For the convenience of busy shoppers we have added considerable counter space, while the services of competent aids are always at your disposal.

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## ALSACE SHAKES OFF GERMAN INFLUENCE

Regions for 50 Years Under German Rule and Speaking German Language Did Not Revert to France With Ease

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Recent visits of an official character to the villages and the towns of Alsace and of Lorraine have provoked enthusiasm of the inhabitants. Mr. Millerand, for example, was received with enthusiasm. On all the houses flags were flown, and the French tricolor was again flown on the occasion of his election as President. Everything is being done by men of all shades of opinion to make it clear that Alsace-Lorraine is an important center of France. In spite of many criticisms, some of them really justified, the feeling is growing in these delivered provinces that it is a good thing to be freed from the German yoke and to return to the mother country.

It cannot be denied that there is a need of propaganda. It could not be expected that these regions which for 50 years were under German rule and took German habits and spoke the German language should suddenly revert to France without many difficulties making themselves conspicuous. It was a complete change of regime. After the initial outburst of joy there were all kinds of little illusions dispelled and a multitude of grievances were felt. The discontent of Alsace-Lorraine has doubtless been exaggerated for political reasons, but, nevertheless, there was such discontent. There were mistakes made by officials and faults committed by the Paris Government through lack of comprehension. Some of them have already been pointed out in articles in The Christian Science Monitor.

It is all the more satisfactory then to write that later inquiry indicates that the little troubles are gradually disappearing and that Alsace-Lorraine is beginning to form an integral part of France. Most of the complaints have been listened to with attention and are now unfounded. In short the transference of the two provinces from Germany to France has been accomplished, not without effort, but still with less difficulty than might properly have been anticipated.

### Traditions Differ

George Lecomte, a French writer of reputation who concerns himself with this question, has formulated some of the criticisms which are still heard and utters a plea that there shall be no hurry and no haste in trying to make Alsace-Lorraine conform to the rest of France. The traditions are different and the habits of the people have been deeply affected by 50 years of intense Germanization.

The choice of officials was not always happy. There were Frenchmen who did not realize that it was necessary to accommodate themselves to the local manners. They were too deeply soaked in the French spirit to realize that the Alsatian spirit could not be altogether their own. They held aloof instead of making friends with the people. Some of them clumsily showed their indifference for, or their hostility to, the customs beloved of the Alsatians and of the Lorraines. They endeavored too quickly to bring about uniformity. Now the German Administration certainly had regard to the ways of the people, endeavoring to placate them. It is essential that the French Administration should also have regard to the regional traits. Fortunately the blunders which were common enough at the beginning are not being repeated and pains are being taken to make the inhabitants understand that they are not required suddenly to conform to another code. The Alsatians are certainly French, but they are French with a difference, and much tolerance is required on the part of those whose duty it is to govern them.

### Language a Difficulty

The first question, as Mr. Lecomte ably points out, is that of the language used in the scholastic establishments and in public life. A promise had been made to respect the beliefs and the traditions of the provinces and this must be interpreted as meaning that the French language should not become obligatory without a certain period of grace. It cannot be expected that those who have spoken another tongue all their lives should now be ready to speak French.

It is true that many of the Alsatians who remained faithful to France during the German rule, themselves demand the instant conversion of tongues, but the majority even of those who remained truly French find it difficult to drop the Alsatian dialect and the German language. They continue to speak the language they have always spoken. An example of this misunderstanding that has prevailed in this respect is the following: In an agricultural district where the French tongue was unknown, all the administrative announcements were couched in the French language, absolutely unintelligible to the farmers!

Again, even educated persons, such as advocates, notaries, and others engaged in the law, know French imperfectly. French laws compelling the registration of citizens were applied. These laws were delivered to them without any German translation. How was it possible for them with the best will in the world to carry out their duties; or if they made strenuous efforts their task was at any rate rendered unnecessarily difficult.

### Enthusiasm Chilled

Thus Mr. Lecomte reports the observation of one of his old Alsatian friends who was exiled by the Germans during the war because of his

French sympathies. This Alsatian judiciously observes: "It is wrong to proceed too quickly. Alsace though proudly French has always—at least two-thirds of the population—spoken German. I would like better to hear Alsace declare in German its love for France than to hear it express its irritation in a French learned under pressure and spoken without pleasure."

It is this lack of understanding which was responsible for a regrettable incident on the day that the French troops entered a certain Alsatian town. The workers were overjoyed and one of their delegates was asked to declare in an address to the army their warm French sentiments. This address was written in German, the only language in which the workers and their delegates could express themselves. Perhaps it was a mistake on the part of the Alsatians; perhaps they should have found a French speaker; but it was certainly a mistake on the part of the responsible French officer to prohibit the reading of this address. The Alsatians of this little town felt hurt. The enthusiasm of the workers was chilled.

This incident and similar incidents have, however, been taken to heart. The lesson has been learned. Alsace-Lorraine is now more wisely administered and proper allowance is being made for the fact that another tongue has until lately been the current language.

## NEW ZEALAND PLANS FOR CITIZEN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Military training for New Zealand youths has been compulsory since 1910. All boys become liable to serve in the Cadets at the age of 14 years. They are examined, but unfit for military service is not a barrier unless it is thought that a boy will be harmed rather than helped by the training, which is chiefly physical.

After four years in the Cadets, the boys, at the age of 18 years, are drafted into the Territorials. Here the examination is more severe, since the period of definite military training has arrived. The scheme provides for, roughly, one drill a week, with an annual period of a few days in camp. At the age of 25 years the Territorial reaches the Reserve. The government, reviewing the training system in the light of war experience, is proposing to maintain the plan of universal service, but to make important changes in the system of training. The Cadet training from 14 to 18 years of age will be almost entirely physical, the military side being kept in the background. The boys will be encouraged to play games, to compete with one another in athletics and to understand the meaning of patriotism. The syllabus requires the instructional staff to endeavor to develop in the boys a sense of duty and of civic responsibility, and habits of clean living and thinking. That is a big task, but it may be said that the men at the head of the training staff are earnest and competent.

The Cadet, at the age of 18 years, is to be placed in a training camp for a period of from two to six weeks, for intensive training in military subjects. The idea of the senior officers is that a boy shall be allowed to reduce his period in camp by a rapid advance to the required stage of efficiency, but it may be found better to have a fixed period of training and so give the slower lads the advantage of contact with their quicker comrades.

From the camp the boy will be drafted into a Territorial unit, with the right to select his own branch of the service as far as possible. He will remain in the Territorials for three years, with 11 days' training in camp each year, and will then pass into the Reserve at the age of 22 years. The headquarters staff believes that these young men could then be turned into efficient soldiers at very short notice in the event of war. They would have a sound elementary knowledge of military duties and a sense of discipline. Their military training in the Territorials would be

over before business and domestic responsibilities began to press upon them. Running parallel with this system there is to be a scheme for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers. Efficiency in these ranks cannot be attained quickly and the training must be more severe than in the case of the private soldier. The existence of a sufficient number of highly trained officers and non-commissioned officers is essential to the quick formation of an army in time of war. The staff believes that the required number of men for these ranks can be secured from among those who have a liking as well as an aptitude for soldiering.

## A PREMIER'S ATTACK UPON EXTREMISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Storey, the Labor Premier of New South Wales, has delivered a strongly worded attack on the extremists within the Labor fold. His utterance has been welcomed throughout the Commonwealth.

Prior to the statement by the Premier, a conference of united delegates convened by the New South Wales Labor Council, had formulated a scheme for dislocating industries throughout New South Wales in the event of the further deportation of aliens or others from Australia. This decision followed the recent deportation of Father Jerger and the projected deportation of Dr. Hirschfeld, the German Consul, who is supposed to have been chosen by the former Kaiser as the governor of Australia if the war had gone in favor of Germany.

To all these extremists Mr. Storey made an effective and outspoken reply. In his statement he said:

"I have been reviewing various sensational reports relating to a 'go slow' policy outlined by Mr. Garden, the utterances of one Donald Grant in the Domain, and the endorsement by the Australian Labor Party of the British Labor Party's attitude respecting the war between Russia and Poland. As to the 'go slow' episode directed against deportations by the Commonwealth government these bear the impress of foolishness—the mere braying of an ass."

"Mr. Garden knows quite well that deportations, right or wrong, are at an end, and that, like Don Quixote, he is tilting at windmills. As for the 'go slow' decisions they are equally to be disregarded. I have great faith in the workingman of Australia, and I do not think he will allow himself to be led astray by wild and lawless schemes, which, if carried to their logical conclusion, would bring the state down in ruins, with himself buried underneath."

"As to the wild and fantastic vapors of Mr. Donald Grant (a released prisoner) I repudiate them utterly, and I think it can safely be said also that they are a negation of the feeling of the Australian Labor Party. The newspapers, it seems to me, by taking notice of such preposterous speeches, are merely acting as propagandists for the spread of criminal ideas. I am an uncompromising constitutionalist. I believe in upholding constitutional government, and I am convinced that in any British self-governing community the majority of people can get all the reforms they want in a perfectly ordered way."

### SPEEDING UP RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The special congress of the Trade Union International, which was to have met at Brussels at the end of the year, will, it is learnt, in consequence of transport difficulties, meet earlier in London, namely on November 22. It is stated that the congress has been called for the purpose of trying to speed up the process of European reconstruction. The subjects on the agenda include the question of facilitating the international distribution of foodstuffs, coal, and raw materials, and also the stabilization of the rates of exchange.

## CHINA'S BREAK WITH RUSSIAN LEGATION

Difficulties Arose Over the Fact That Minister and Consuls Were Appointees of the Former Tzarist Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The decision of the Chinese Government to sever relations with the Russian Legation has been taken as a result of careful deliberation. After the report to the government of the special commission, sent to Manchuria and Siberia, of Dr. John Ferguson, Mr. Padoux and Mr. Simpson, the question of continued recognition of the Russian Legation became acute, for it was seen to be impossible to enter into any negotiations with the new far eastern republic as long as relations were still maintained with the representatives of the late Tzarist Government.

Prince Koudacheff and his staff have been very popular in Peking, and have made a large circle of friends among the Chinese. The cordial feelings toward Prince Koudacheff personally have been more responsible than any other single factor for the delay in severing diplomatic relations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen, informed Prince Koudacheff in an interview preliminary to the severance of relations that the Chinese Government had been reluctant to take the necessary step of severing relations out of consideration for the unbroken friendship which has existed for more than a century with Russia. The long boundary line between Russia, Siberia and Chinese territory is similar to that between the United States and Canada, and it is a matter of which both China and Russia can be proud that notwithstanding the many points of dispute which have arisen, no unfriendly stand has been taken by either power against the other.

### An Unbroken Friendship

The first treaty that China made with any foreign nation was with Russia in 1689, and since that time friendship between the two nations has been unbroken; so that it can be certain that the Chinese Government would not have taken the drastic step of severing relations unless it had believed that it could justify itself before the great mass of the Russian people.

The real difficulty in the situation arose from the extraterritorial rights exercised by the Legation and the Consulates. Russian subjects in China were not under Chinese law.

But in all judicial matters had recourse only to the consular courts. As the minister and consuls were appointees of the Tzarist Government which was overthrown by the united efforts of the class of Russians who now come from Siberia to China, it came to be an impossible situation that the Chinese Government should sanction judicial action by representatives of a defunct government which would control the interests of the very people who had succeeded in overthrowing that government. If the extraterritorial question had not been involved, there is no doubt that the Chinese Government would have continued to allow the Russian Minister and Consuls to remain in their places in the same way as they have been allowed to continue in London, Washington and other capitals.

But in view of the fact that their remaining in Peking involved the explicit sanction of the Chinese Government of judicial actions decided by these men in reference to the financial and political interests of citizens who had long ago discarded the source from which these men received their authority, it was manifestly impossible for the Chinese Government to continue to assume such responsibility.

Concessions Taken Over  
The Russian concessions at Tientsin and Hankow have been taken over by the local Chinese administration in the same way as the German and Austrian concessions were taken over when China declared war against the central powers. The status of the property of nations other than Russians in these concessions will not be disturbed, and will continue to be subject to the consular authorities concerned. The municipal staff and the police will be continued, and the only change will be that the final authority will for the future be invested in the Chinese Government instead of in the Russian Legation.

Russians resident in China will come under the same status as citizens of countries which have no treaties with China, i. e., they will be directly under Chinese courts. Special regulations have been prepared for the control of the railway zone along the Chinese Eastern Railway, where several Russian municipalities already exist. It is not intended to disturb the status of these municipalities, but as in the case of the Tientsin and Hankow concessions, the final authority will rest with the Chinese Government.

### LAW ON ETHICAL BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That ethics will come to be recognized as "of supreme importance, and the law of the state will be made to fit the ethical ideals," was the declaration made by Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard University School of Law, at a meeting of the Boston Ethical Society. He pointed to the growing tendency of the lawmakers and the courts to consider the conditions of the individuals concerned when enacting statutes and making decisions as indicating the trend toward the ethical basis of law.

### ALASKA LOSES IN POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—Alaska's population is 54,718, a decrease of 14.9 per cent in the last decade, according to an announcement made here by W. T. Lopp, who, as superintendent to the Alaska District of the United States Bureau of Education, had charge of the census in the northern Territory. Ten years ago the population was 64,366. This year there are 29,210 white residents and 25,508 natives.

### CHIEF SCOUT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Prince Arthur of Connaught, the new Governor-General of South Africa, has accepted the chief scoutship of South Africa in succession to Lord Buxton.

## FRENCH RECOGNIZE NEW LEBANESE FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—In its solemn session held at Baabda, the Administrative Council of the Lebanon and the Sheikh of the Lebanese villages, recognizing the sacrifice made by France to liberate definitively the territory of the Lebanon, have announced the vote, acclaimed by the crowd, that the French colors, with the cedar in their midst, symbol of the tenacious fidelity of the Lebanese Mountain to its ideal, had been adopted as the national emblem. The signature of the treaty of peace with Turkey had given to the Lebanon its independence.

Upon the occasion of the proclamation of the State of Greater Lebanon, a manifestation at which the Lebanon acclaimed with unanimous voice its recovered liberty, and at which it realized its aspirations, the general commander-in-chief and high commissioner, recognized as the flag of the Lebanese state the flag acclaimed at Baabda, and authorized them to hoist it on all the territory of the state which he had recognized.

### REBELS SUBMIT TO FRENCH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Following the French successes in the Hauran, revolutionary chieftains are coming daily to offer their submission. Among those who have arrived at Damascus are: Fares El-Ahmed, Sheikh de Dier Bakt—Sheikh de Mehajet, Abdou El-Hassan, Sheikh Bassir and Ahmed El-Gossain, the Chief of Leja, a famous citadel of the Hauran. The Sheikh of Leja and Selim Pasha El-Atrache, a noted Druse chief, left Damascus for the Hauran to persuade the Hauranians to submit. An interview has taken place between the Sheikh of the Leja and Commandant Catroux in the course of which the former made his submission to France.

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### 13.50 footwear for women, 9.85

Kidskin lace shoes; dark gray kidskin lace model; tan calf or kidskin ribbon ties; black or brown or white kidskin ribbon ties.

### \$14 & \$15 footwear for women, 10.85

Brown kidskin lace shoes; tan or gray kidskin lace; patent leather and dull kid, with black buckskin top, lace models; kidskin pumps; vici kidskin combination comfort oxfords.

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## AUSTRALIAN COURT CLAIMED A SUCCESS

Australian Judge After Six Years Experience, Considers Every Other Means of Settling Disputes Have Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England—Arbitration and conciliation in Australia have assumed great importance in recent years in regard to the settlement of industrial disputes, and as a high authority on this subject, Mr. Justice Powers, who is deputy president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, being on a visit to London, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked His Honor if he would explain its working. The high court judge expressed his willingness to recapitulate his views, which he had recently made known in Australia.

Mr. Justice Powers prefaced his remarks by saying that a section of the community, militant employers and "direct action" unionists were clamoring for the abolition of compulsory arbitration (and they assert that arbitration is a promoter of strikes, that arbitration is on trial, that arbitration has failed, that the court has lost the confidence of the unions, and other such like observations), and alternative methods of settling disputes are suggested by round table conferences, Whitley's scheme, United States methods, profit sharing, cooperation, co-partnership, drastic punishment for striking and so on.

"My experience," he said, "of over six years has been that the work of the court is successful, while every other method of settling inter-state disputes has failed. The court has only jurisdiction to settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limit of one state, and it is a court of conciliation as well as arbitration, and that branch of the court's work has been successfully used to the fullest extent possible."

### Round Table Conferences

A round table conference for conciliation was insisted upon by the court before or after it was cognizant with the dispute and everything was done to obtain settlement by agreement before any award was made. When, however, parties were unwilling to cooperate, all schemes for settlement without compulsory arbitration must fail. It was useless, declared the high court judge, to propose cooperation, copartnership, or any other means if the disputing parties would not adopt any of them. If they did, the court assisted if necessary to effect a settlement, if not, the court stepped in where it had jurisdiction and under the act settled the dispute.

It had been said that the unions did not observe the awards of the court, and that the court was therefore a failure. The judge observed that if it were true that awards of the court, which subjected parties to penalties, were not observed, that defect would apply to a greater extent to any mode of voluntary settlement.

### Applications Increase

One fact, declared Mr. Justice Powers, was outstanding. Many federal unions were knocking at the door for awards and the judges were finding it increasingly difficult to deal with the applications within a reasonable time. To condemn the court as a failure, or to say that it had broken down, because the number of judges appointed were not sufficient to give immediate relief was, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Powers, as absurd as to say that a coal mine was a failure because the miners employed could not supply all the orders received for coal.

The judge maintained that the success of compulsory arbitration, both federal and state, was reflected in the better class of workmen's homes being built in the suburbs of all the cities, and in the greatly increased number of depositors in the savings banks of the Commonwealth. These were generally recognized as two of the best lines of defense any nation could have against the spread of anarchy or Communism.

### Safety Valves of Unrest

The court had been a success so far as fair employers were concerned—and the great majority of employers were fair. It had enabled them to settle

their many disputes on just terms, without having their business dislocated by strikes and suffering the losses incidental to strikes; and the Court's awards had prevented unfair competition by compelling the unfair employer to pay the same rates as the fair employers were prepared to pay.

"Few people recognize that the compulsory arbitration courts—federal and state—and state wages boards (compulsory), by granting the power to enforce fair wages and conditions from all employers, fair and unfair, are the only safety valves which prevent the spread of social war, Communism, and Bolshevism in the Commonwealth to the extent they are spreading elsewhere. They are spread-

## EARTH-SONGS OF LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
One day while I was hunting for dogwood, which blooms early in the Louisiana spring, I came to the end of a twisted, shady road, roofed with live oaks. Their moss-shaped branches reached out and interlaced so low overhead they hid the gray shanty until I was fairly upon it.

There was a woman in the yard, and she was dyeing cloth in an iron vat over a smoky fire.

"That smells like cedar smoke," I

ton turban. Her dark friendly eyes were pleased.

"I just call it a rain song," she answered. "I do love to sing about rain."

She raised her tones somewhat, and sang clearly. The words lose so much without her voice I hesitate to set them down. They were utterly simple, but in the long shallow rising and falling of the cadences I felt the sweep of rain coming, rustling in the tall tops of pines, rolling nearer over the grassy spaces, running down the low hills, falling on the roof.

Every word was divided with two notes, and there was no rhyme at all:

O Lord, send rain!  
Let-ee the wa-ters ro-ol o-ver me!  
O Lord, send rain!  
Make all your fields dance with joy.  
O Lord, send rain!  
Wet the faces of the red calves—  
And the roots and branches of the trees!

I asked her to repeat these words, and she said them a little differently. I reminded her that she had said "fields" in the first song and "hills" in the second; she answered that she always said the words that came to her mind, and the tune was always changed, too.

"I sing everywhere abouts, for all sorts of folks," she said. I sat nearly all afternoon talking and listening to her songs. But she was an inspired poet and her melodies were her own, so they could not be considered true examples of the earth-songs of the country. She did not care for the devotional "spirituals" of her race, and said they were "just old-time things that everybody knew."

When I left, she gave us a bottle of her dye and said, "I like it because it is the color of praying!"

Among the other black people of Louisiana the songs were also imaginative on a lesser level, and the tunes were usually adaptations of famous hymns. I found a little black maid called Louté, whom I brought in from the woods in her nearly primitive state, clothed as she was in a large gunny sack and a brimless straw hat. She possessed the pure epic gift, mingled with a naive humor that was delightful, being unconscious.

Everything was a marvel to her; she would store the casual, often absurd, events of the long summer days and weave them into strange tales in words that contrasted and balanced and harmonized as naturally as the chorus of pee-wits who hopped along the cedar fence railings.

She would relate these tales in a dolorous, monotonous chant,—her taste was for solemnity—swaying up at intervals into a high sustained note, followed by a complete short theme and a return to her monotone. She was untamed as a brown fox in her own woods, and would never sing if I listened openly. If I asked her to repeat a song, she would always say she had forgotten it, and would be silent for some time.

The two children loved her singing, and she sang freely for them. Often, sitting on the doorsteps in the dark of the moon, the low drumming of the cicadas making a drowsy accompaniment for her, strange memories would

possess her, maybe, for she would break forth into a high, keen threnody, a thin wire of tone that descended not in a true successive note scale, but in one curve of sound. That song called for the muted thrum of tom-toms in a distant jungle, and a red blaze lighting her wild face.

In her gayer moods she would embroider the main narrative with intermittent small refrains, the words deliciously ludicrous. No incident was too trivial for her best efforts. "I seen a gray cat with a yaller face, a-walkin' along, a-walkin' along," she would wail, unctuously. "Oh-Oh-Oh-Oh, where you gwine, Cat? I says to him, And he says to me, I's gwine where I's gwine, that's where I's gwine!"

It seemed to me her understanding of the feline species in this conversation was excellent. That is so perfectly the sort of answer a cat would make.

She knew several versions of songs that are now gathered in books and sung by artful singers, but she sang them better than the artful ones do. When she chanted, in her soaring, husky, poignant voice:

I got a song, and you got a song,  
All of God's children got a song!

It came straight from the depths of her heart.

I also knew a woman in Louisiana who sheared her sheep and spun her thread and wove the thread into cloth and sewed the cloth into garments with a great needle. She wore a calico sun-bonnet stiffened with short wooden slats pared thin, and her feet were low in heavy rawhide shoes she made for herself. Always she had lived in the one house in the cedar and pine woods, not 20 miles from a considerable village. She had never seen this village, and she did not care to see it. One morning while she was waiting for some leather to soften in a big bucket of water, she sang for me the ballad of Barbary Allen, and several verses from the tales of Robin Hood, and most of the wistful old Scotch air that has the line in it, "O, waly, waly, gin lo'e be bonny a little time when it

is new." She was familiar with all of "Helen of Kirkconnell," though she sang it to a lovely mysterious tune similar to the airs of the sixteenth century English. It recalled both the original air of Desdemona's Willow Song and ended abruptly, off key like the old setting of "Pretty Peggy Green-sleeves, who work'd in the mill."

Nearly all her songs were English or Scottish. She knew nothing of books or writing, and when I asked her where she had learned those songs, she said her mother had known them before her.

The so-called Louisiana Cajans, people of French and Spanish ancestry who settled in this country when Louisiana was a French possession, have attractive melodies of their own, bergerettes and picaresque songs, some of them of real musical value. These came by way of the phosphorescent Latins, but have in many instances a strong Negro taint, which gives greater richness and depth.

I remember tall Clemence, her bare feet arched at the instep, her toes spread like fans, her black wool skirt looped up over her scarlet sateen petticoat, singing as she strode in the dust of the lane, balancing a basket of clothes on her handkerchiefed head.

O, moine coeur ess une oubliette noire!  
O, moine doux ess un guepe feroc!

This Creole patois is a long lost relative of the French and Spanish languages, scarcely owned by either. One spells it precariously by sound, since it is rarely written.

At the dances given in the log houses in the depths of the pine woods country, one hears rollicking tunes rolled out to the sound of thumping heels as the young folk romp in the wide open hall that separates the house in two parts. This hall has no doors, and is called the "dog run." There is often a well at the back steps, and the run is a hospitable cool spot for the smaller domestic animals in the summer.

We leave early, and walk across the field, lighting the uncertain places with a wavering lantern. The low-topped live oaks are vocal with the

tiny screech owl's shivering call. The cool, sweet smell of the damp plowed earth and the red honeysuckle from the near-by swamp rises as palpably as a cloud. Distance softens the shriek of Gabriel's fiddle, takes the edge off the shrill young voices:

Change hands, ladies!  
Change hands, gentlemen!  
Swing yo' partners, swing 'em handy—  
Swing 'em high and swing 'em handy—

The lights of the little house seem very kind in the immense darkness.

## NEGOTIATIONS ON JAPANESE ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, and Roland S. Morris, the United States ambassador to Japan, conferred yesterday on the final phases of the recommendations which they will make to their respective governments for the settlement of the issues arising out of the California land legislation and Japanese immigration to this country. These negotiations have been formally in progress for two months. The findings and drafts of agreements prepared by Ambassador Morris and Baron Shidehara have not yet been passed upon by either the Japanese foreign office nor the State Department, but it is expected that their formal submission for consideration by the Japanese Foreign Office and the State Department will make possible the reaching of an early agreement by the two governments and the transmission of the new commercial treaty to the United States at the winter session of Congress.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
DENVER, Colorado—The United States mint here is manufacturing approximately 35,000,000 nickel coins for the Government of Colombia. An extra force of workmen have been employed for this purpose.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.  
A troubadour of the Creole minstrelys

ing in all countries where the rights of labor organizations to contract for their members are not recognized, and where compulsory arbitration is not provided to allow labor organizations to obtain and enforce fair conditions against that small section of employers who are not willing to pay fair rates or concede just conditions, and who thereby prevent others with whom they are in competition from doing so."

### PROTECTION ASKED FOR ALLIED FLAGS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An appeal for protection of flags of the Allies that may be displayed on Armistice Day, tomorrow, has been addressed by Demarest Floyd, president of the Loyal Coalition, to Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner of Boston. Mr. Floyd's letter says:

"There already are indications in this and other cities that Irish agitators will attempt assaults upon some of these flags, particularly the British flag, in order to vent the hatred which is their ruling motive. May we, therefore, call your attention to Chapter 197, of Acts of 1912, in regard to 'Misuse of Foreign Flags'?"

"In behalf of law and order, in behalf of domestic peace, we ask that you take steps to enforce this law so as to protect American citizens desiring to fly the flags of their associates in the late war, and to punish severely those who would insult any one of these flags and thereby violate the law of this country."

### CHEAP DINNER FOR HOTEL MEN

NEW YORK, New York—Hotel proprietors attending the fifth national hotel men's exposition here will partake of a 25-cent meal on Ellis Island this week, on the invitation of Frederick A. Wallis, immigration commissioner. Skepticism on the part of the hotel men that the island's chef could concoct a repast for that sum, and still claim a profit, is said to have prompted the invitation and also the acceptance.

## American Storage and Moving Co.

STORAGE, PACKING, MOVING

Fire Proof Warehouses Expert Service

Bomont 261 Central 6829  
2315 Olive Street  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

"Change, change—we all covet change."  
—CHAMFORT



One may prefer

- the swagger and swank of a coat with generous pockets,
- the attractiveness of a downy peachbloom wrap,
- the delighting glisten of silken embroidery,
- the freedom of raglan sleeves,
- the brightness of heather plaids,
- the jaunty swing of the overcape.

FASHION has been most generous this season.

Come and choose!

STIX, BAER & FULLER  
ST. LOUIS, MO. GRAND LEADER



To the utmost limits of the world

FIFTY years ago, Kayser, a house pre-eminent, sent forth its first bit of silken loveliness in underwear.

Exquisite freshness—unexcelled sheen of texture—enduring softness. The purely artistic merit of this luxurious innovation was immediately appreciated by the American woman for whom it was created.

In fifty years, its enduring charm has penetrated the utmost limits of the earth. Paris—Calcutta—London—Argentina—even Egypt, the ancient mother of the art of textiles, and China, the first home of the silken arts—accord to Kayser Silk Underwear unquestioned recognition of its excellence.

Today Kayser "Italian" Silk Underwear may be obtained in all parts of the world, even the most remote: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, England, Hawaii, India, Ireland, Mexico, Newfoundland, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Peru, Porto Rico, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tasmania, Uruguay.

Kayser Italian Silk Underwear  
Trademark registered

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## New Over-the-Skirt Blouses

That Are Unusually Pleasing in Their Choice of Modes and Prices  
\$12.95

Fashioned of Crepe Georgette—sometimes with combinations of chiffon velvet or kumai kumai, they take various smart ways of expressing the Balkan mode—and come in brown, taupe, navy and black. Some have lace vestes—some are beaded and embroidered.

Priced \$12.95

Blouse Shop—Third Floor

Blouses—Underwood—Barnes  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

APPAREL OF QUALITY  
for Men and Boys  
A rare degree of interested Store Service.  
Exclusive, but not expensive  
Werner & Werner  
515 N. Sixth Street  
ST. LOUIS

Walk-Over Shoes  
for Men and Women  
Exclusive Women's Men's & Women's Shoes  
515 N. Sixth Street 612 Olive Street  
ST. LOUIS



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE TRADE GAINS  
MORE CONFIDENCE

Manufacturers Believe Bottom  
Range of Prices Is About  
Reached—Little Business in  
Hide and Leather Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a  
dull week following the national  
election, which kept buyers at home  
generally, the shoe trade is ready to  
embark upon a new business season  
with a feeling of more confidence  
because manufacturers believe whole-  
sale prices, at any rate, are at or very  
near the bottom range.

Manufacturers are getting samples  
ready for their salesmen, who expect  
to leave on their regular semi-annual  
trips among the wholesalers right  
away.

Just what action the buyers will  
adopt is a mooted question, for there  
seems to be a lurking opinion among  
them that prices may further recede  
somewhat on account of a probability  
in wage concessions liable to result  
from a desire for employment by  
those now loafing because of a general  
dullness throughout the trade.

That footwear conditions are con-  
fusing is not remarkable, as there are  
liberal stocks of goods on the market,  
such as they are, and as many prices  
as there are sellers.

Regarding regular lines of goods,  
however, buyers feel that prices are  
on a reasonable basis, and are conced-  
ing the point that hereafter changes  
will be more in the nature of fluctua-  
tions than any new ranges of values,  
a feature not uncommon during nor-  
mal times, especially when large lots  
are under consideration.

It is interesting to note that, even at  
periods when adverse reports are  
prevalent, there is some business  
going on, as is indicated by the fact  
that one prominent shoe house recently  
booked an order amounting to a few  
hundreds short of \$77,000. This shows  
that buyers are susceptible of ap-  
proachment, and furthermore that  
consumption is perpetual, though pro-  
duction may be practically stopped, or  
at least spasmodic.

It is quite possible to exaggerate  
the significance of large transactions,  
but the fact remains that no respon-  
sible firm is likely to purchase, to the  
extent mentioned, unless it has an  
outlet, therefore the deduction is that  
a steady reduction of stocks has, here  
and there, caused vacuums not always  
common knowledge in the manu-  
facturing centers.

## The Packer Hide Market

Hardly 15,000 hides changed hands  
in the past week in the packer hide  
market. The two most prominent  
sales were:

	Year
10,000 June-Oct ex-light Texas	ago
steers	15c. 35c.
3,000 June-July native bullocks	15 35

Since the election there has been  
quite an increase in the number of  
inquiries, still transactions are small  
and cannot be otherwise, while tan-  
ners are doing business limited to  
daily requirements.

The better opportunities, just at  
present, may be found among the  
smaller packers, a condition which  
has existed for six months, or more.  
The larger dealers, otherwise known  
as the Big Five, continue keeping  
their quotations at the top of the  
market, and probably will until cer-  
tain large buyers pool their pur-  
chases and get their dragnet in work-  
ing order to haul in a big catch at  
confidential prices.

However, not until something of  
that nature occurs is a reliable price  
list likely to be established, for it  
is common knowledge that stocks of  
unsold hides are very large, a fair  
estimate putting the total about 1-  
500,000 hides, with a small but in-  
creasing trend, which makes a pretty  
expensive load to carry, even for  
those of extensive resources.

It may be that the rejuvenated men-  
tality now manifested by traders since  
November 2 will start business in  
this and all kindred markets, for it  
is a fact that a growing confidence  
is already in evidence throughout the  
leather district, more or less in the  
abstract, perhaps, but, even so, the  
political change must have a stimu-  
lating effect, as the average merchant  
regards it as ending a long period of  
distrust and perplexing possibilities.

Interviews with prominent tan-  
ners were interesting, for they all voiced  
the belief that 1921 would see a ra-  
tional trade revival, and they further  
said that the encouraging signs now  
noticeable were but the forerunners  
of a good but conservative activity  
which will become quite normal after  
the holiday season.

## The Leather Markets

The long spell of inactivity, at times  
approaching stagnation, gives to any  
favorable signs of a betterment a token  
of promise that a return to normal  
conditions is evidenced in the renewal  
of interest shown by leather buyers  
in the Boston market last week.

While the movement has not yet  
developed beyond the stage of small  
sales, there was indeed a hopeful  
feature in the constantly increasing  
call for quotations, and other matters  
incident to business improvement.

The first tangible reports of this  
comes from the sole leather tanners,  
who stated that several fair-sized lots  
had been booked for shipment, also  
transactions in abeyance of goodly  
proportions.

But nothing quite so realistic was  
reported among the upper leather  
dealers, still there was a spirit of  
optimism running through that por-  
tion of the market with a strong  
belief that the future will see a steady  
growth in the demand for all tannages,

CROP ESTIMATES  
IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—A record crop of corn, exceeding the  
previous largest crop by 75,000,000  
bushels, was announced Monday by  
the United States Department of Agri-  
culture in its preliminary estimate  
placing production this year at 3,199-  
126,000 bushels. A month ago the  
corn crop was forecast at 3,216,192,000  
bushels, while last year's production  
was 2,917,450,000 bushels, of which  
142,211,000 bushels, or 4.9 per cent of  
the crop, remained on farms Novem-  
ber 1 this year, compared with 69,855-  
000 bushels a year ago and 82,618,000  
bushels, the average of the preceding  
five years.

The production of other crops, as  
shown by the preliminary estimates,  
follows:  
Buckwheat 14,321,000 bushels, com-  
pared with 15,532,000 bushels forecast  
last month and 16,301,000 bushels pro-  
duced last year.  
Potatoes 421,252,000 bushels, com-  
pared with 414,986,000 last month and  
357,901,000 last year.  
Sweet potatoes 105,676,000 bushels,  
compared with 103,779,000 last month  
and 103,579,000 last year.  
Flaxseed 10,738,000 bushels, com-  
pared with 11,704,000 last month and  
8,919,000 last year.  
Apples 236,187,000 bushels, com-  
pared with 227,378,000 last month and  
147,457,000 last year.  
Sugar beets 8,812,000 tons, compared  
with 8,970,000 last month and 6,421,000  
last year.  
Peanuts 37,499,000 bushels, com-  
pared with 39,217,000 last month and  
33,263,000 last year.

The London Economist's index num-  
ber of commodity prices was 7175 for  
October, against 7645 for September,  
a decline of 470 points, says a New  
York Journal of Commerce London  
cable. The October decline was more  
precipitous than any previous month's.  
The latest figure represents a drop of  
1100 points from high point in March  
of 1920.

Reductions in prices of prints and  
percales averaging 55 per cent are  
announced by M. C. D. Borden & Sons  
and the Algonquin Printing Company.

The National Leather Company,  
properties of which were formerly  
owned by Swift & Co., has sold \$10-  
000,000 five-year 8 per cent bonds to a  
syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson &  
Co., the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank  
and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank  
of Chicago. The proceeds will be used  
for working capital.

Clothing manufacturers expect  
prices to drop next spring so that they  
will not be more than 25 per cent  
above pre-war costs. The industry is  
in an uncertain condition, with half  
the clothing workers of New York out  
of work and the other half on part  
time. Small dealers refuse to stock  
up with higher priced goods and the  
public refuses to buy. The day of the  
\$60 to \$100 suit is passing and that  
of the \$35 to \$50 suit is returning,  
according to an official of the New  
York Clothing Manufacturers Associa-  
tion.

The American Smelting & Refining  
Company has reduced its price of lead  
from 7 1/4 to 7 cents a pound.

Austria has offered for sale her  
socialized industries, including the  
large Vienna arsenal and the plants of  
Waltersdorf, Fischamend, Woerth  
and Blumau companies, worth about  
1,000,000,000 Austrian crowns, says  
the New York Herald. These were  
the first government war industries  
changed over to peace work and put  
to manufacture of furniture, chemi-  
cals, boots and shoes and other neces-  
sary articles. They were operated on  
true socialist principles, but because  
high wages ate up revenues the govern-  
ment abandoned the project.

Bolivia repealed the law requiring  
exporters to sell 10 per cent of foreign  
drafts to Banca de Nacion.

FRENCH NATIONAL  
INCOME INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The French  
High Commission announces the re-  
ceipt of official information from  
France to the effect that the nation's  
income from indirect taxes, revenues  
and monopolies in the first nine  
months of this year show an increase  
of 2,916,437,400 francs over those of  
the corresponding period of 1919. It  
adds that this year's figures show  
actual receipts for the nine months  
of 1,854,774,500 francs more than the  
budget estimates of revenues from  
above sources and that comparison  
for the entire period would be still  
more favorable if the business turn-  
over tax had been operating for the  
whole month of September. These  
receipts were from old direct taxes,  
war profit taxes, income taxes, in-  
direct taxes and monopolies, business  
turnover tax, and liquidation of war  
stocks.

SELLING CONTINUES  
IN NEW YORK MARKET

Selling continues heavy in the New  
York stock market and the total sales  
amounted to 1,465,800 shares with  
weak closing. Heaviness of U. S. Steel,  
which registered its lowest price in  
several years, featured the dealings  
when rails and oils also declined.  
Many industrials and specialties sup-  
plemented recent losses by 2 to 15  
points. At noon buying of the better  
class rails and oils and further re-  
covery of British exchange infused a  
measure of stability to the market  
later, but not before new low records  
for the year had been made by various  
speculative issues.

Attention was attracted to the per-  
sistent buying of Seneca copper  
which made that stock a feature for  
the first hour, when it made a further  
advance of 3/4 to 22 1/2.

## MONTREAL MARKET LOWER

MONTREAL, Quebec—New low re-  
cords were made in the stock market  
here yesterday. Atlantic Sugar  
opened at 48 and dropped to 40. Do-  
minion Steel went to 48, down 1 1/2  
from the previous close.

## RAW SUGAR PRICE DROPS

NEW YORK, New York—Raw sugar  
yesterday dropped to 6 1/4 cents  
pound, a new low for the season.  
The price reflects heavy slack in de-  
mand, and is a loss of more than 17  
cents from the highest of the season's  
quotations last May.

SCOTTISH TEXTILE  
INDUSTRIES SLACK

Business Generally Slowing Down  
With Practically No New  
Orders to Replace Old Work  
Fast Being Completed

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—In previous  
articles reference has frequently been  
made to the signs that were accumu-  
lating as evidence that the boom is  
gradually wearing off the Scottish  
textile industries and that quieter  
times are ahead. The indications of  
this state of affairs were more pre-  
nounced today than they ever were,  
and while the machinery of some sec-  
tions is still being kept well going, it  
is far from being fully employed in  
other sections, and the coming winter  
months will be a severe testing time  
not only for many workers but for  
some firms as well.

The tweed industry is probably in a  
better position than the other sec-  
tions, but that is the best that can be  
said about it just now, because while  
for the moment employment in this  
branch is satisfactory no new business  
is being booked, indeed there have  
been no new orders for the last couple  
of months or so, and manufacturers  
are keeping their places going on  
orders that were booked long ago.  
These, of course, are gradually being  
diminished, and the full advantage of  
the previous heavy bookings is not  
being realized because of the failure  
to deliver to time, in consequence of  
which orders are still being canceled.

Cancellation Questions  
The seriousness of the position in  
this respect may be gauged from the  
fact that one of these canceled orders  
involves a sum of £25,000. Of course,  
manufacturers are not accepting can-  
cellations where goods are being deliv-  
ered to time, and some departments  
are working extra hours in order to  
get the goods finished to date, but the  
situation would not have been so bad  
had there not been a reduction in the  
hours of labor.

There can be little doubt that mer-  
chants generally are in a depressed  
state with regard to the immediate  
future, and it is this condition that is  
causing them to cancel just now on the  
slightest pretext. Many of them are,  
no doubt, financially embarrassed, and  
are determined to carry no larger  
stocks than they can possibly keep.

Some of them, indeed, have now con-  
siderable stocks in their warehouses  
and are anxious to reduce these before  
ordering anew, and there is just a  
faint hope that there may be some  
slight improvement before the orders  
that are on manufacturers' books run  
dry and that new orders will come to  
hand.

Goods Made Lighter  
The weight of the winter goods  
being made just now is not so heavy  
as before, running from 18 oz. to  
20 oz. instead of 20 oz. to 22 oz.,  
so as to keep the quotations down  
without lowering the quality, and  
prices are running proportionate to  
the spring goods according to weight.  
Some of last season's spring goods  
which are still lying over to be made  
were booked by merchants at 13s. to  
15s. per yard, and will eventually  
have to be delivered at these figures,  
where cancellations were not made,  
and the manufacturers can get them  
executed and they will be useful for  
the spring trade of next year, but new  
spring goods will cost 5s. to 6s. per  
yard more than these quotations, so  
that those merchants who did not  
cancel their unfulfilled orders for last  
spring will reap a considerable advan-  
tage over those who have to buy now.

The state of the wool market has a  
great deal to do with the present de-  
pression. Fine botany and cross-  
bred wools have been going down in  
price, and at the more recent sales a  
further decline took place, and in  
some quarters it is believed that the  
bottom has now been reached. In  
spite of the fall in the price of the  
raw material, however, the prices of  
goods for next winter—the patterns  
for which will be shown to merchants  
in a short time—will be even a little  
dearer than this winter, the patterns  
for which were shown in October,  
1919, being between that date and  
June, 1920, wools advanced in price to  
a considerable extent, and the quotations  
for wools today are still a little  
higher than they were in October  
last year, and apart from this there  
have been two advances in wages in  
the interval.

LUMBER PRICES  
GREATLY REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—  
Sweeping cuts in lumber prices from  
19 to 39 per cent below the prices  
which have held since March last were  
announced following a meeting here  
Sunday of the Retail Lumber Dealers  
Association of Pennsylvania. It was  
said that the average cut will amount  
to about 25 per cent. The cut is made  
for the purpose of stimulating con-  
struction.

The association adopted a resolution  
to petition the State Legislature to en-  
act a law making 7 per cent the legal  
rate of interest on mortgages. The  
organization's belief was to the effect  
that the shortage of mortgage money  
was hampering building, and before  
adjoining it voted itself unanimously  
in favor of the open shop.

## GERMAN COMPANY REPORTS

BERLIN, Germany—Figures taken  
from German company reports pub-  
lished in September give the following  
showing of 269 companies: Increased  
dividends over last year, 178; same  
dividends as last year, 59; no divi-  
dends, 19; decreases in dividends, 13.  
The average dividend in the 1918-19  
fiscal year in the coal industry was  
7 1/4 per cent; in the 1919-20 fiscal year  
15 per cent. Iron and steel, 1918-19,  
15 per cent; 1919-20, 21 per cent. Textile  
industry 1918-19, 10 per cent; 1919-20,  
20 per cent; lace making 1918-19, 14  
per cent; 1919-20, 26 1/2 per cent; glass  
and porcelain 1918-19, 14 per cent;  
1919-20, 22 per cent; paper making  
1918-19, 8 per cent; 1919-20, 60 per  
cent.

## CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Rallies in for-  
eign exchange helped prices for wheat  
at the start yesterday. Opening quo-  
tations, which varied from 1/4 cent off  
to 1 1/2 cents advance, with December  
1.84 to 1.85 1/2 and March 1.82 1/2 to  
1.83 1/2, were followed by gains all  
around. The closing wheat prices  
were: December 177, and March 175 1/2.  
Corn showed firmness. After opening  
unchanged to 1/4 cents lower, includ-  
ing December at 81 1/4 to 81 1/2, the mar-  
ket scored slight gains. Oats re-  
flected the upturns of other grain,  
starting unchanged to 1/4 cent lower,  
May 57 1/2 to 57 1/2, and then gradually  
hardened. Provisions were depressed.

POSTPONED LONDON  
WOOL SALES OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The postponed  
London colonial wool sales opened  
yesterday in Coleman Street with offer-  
ings of 90,000 bales, of which about  
30,000 bales are combing merinos.  
Prices for the best merino wools were  
higher by 10 to 15 per cent, as com-  
pared with the closing rates at the  
previous series. Inferior merinos, how-  
ever, declined some 10 to 15 per cent  
and crossbreds made a very consider-  
able drop, amounting to 20 to 25 per  
cent, which indicates that the govern-  
ment has dropped the reserve limits  
on these wools very considerably, as  
many of the crossbreds were selling at  
the last auctions right at the with-  
drawal limits. The sales opened very  
drab and competition from all quar-  
ters was limited.

Cables received from the opening of  
the new series in Sydney, Australia,  
this week are to the effect that the  
best merinos are firmer than ever,  
reflecting the scarcity of these wools,  
especially on account of the Australi-  
an drought. Best combing 70s are  
quoted at a clean landed basis of  
about \$1.25, taking exchange at \$3.60.  
The selection of merino wools is  
stated to have been a good one and  
American buyers are reported to have  
been very keen for the best fine wools.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
SYSTEM REPORT

Twelve Regional Banks in United  
States Show a Slight Loss in  
Reserve Strength for Week

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The federal reserve system as a  
whole shows a slight loss in reserve  
strength from 43.1 per cent to 43 per  
cent. The combined resources and  
liabilities of the 12 federal reserve  
banks compare (000 omitted):

being booked, indeed there have  
 been no new orders for the last couple  
 of months or so, and manufacturers  
 are keeping their places going on  
 orders that were booked long ago.  
 These, of course, are gradually being  
 diminished, and the full advantage of  
 the previous heavy bookings is not  
 being realized because of the failure  
 to deliver to time, in consequence of  
 which orders are still being canceled.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
WATCHED IN LONDON

LONDON, England—With the atten-  
tion of the City focused on the foreign  
exchange situation yesterday, there  
was hesitation in the making of com-  
mitments on the stock exchange. The  
markets were checked. Dollar se-  
curities were reactionary and Japa-  
nese moved in sympathy.

Changes in home rails and indus-  
trial were narrow but these issues  
had a weaker undertone. Hudsons  
Bay 6-16. Further losses were noted  
in the oil group but there was a rally  
from lowest Shell Transport trading  
to 6 1/2. Mexican Eagle 11 1/2.

Additional support was furnished to  
Mexicans in anticipation of a favor-  
able policy toward Mexico by the  
Harding Administration. Gilt-edged  
list was dull. Fresh loans were weak.  
Kaffirs were firm on good monthly  
profit returns.

Consols for money 45, Grand Trunk  
4 1/2, DeBeers 16, Rand Mines 2 1/2; bar  
silver 53 1/4, an ounce. Money 5 1/2  
per cent. Discount rates, short 6 1/2  
per cent, three months 6 1/2-16 1/2  
per cent.

The Blackstone Valley Gas-Elec-  
tric Company has declared a semi-  
annual dividend of \$3 a share on the  
preferred stock and a quarterly divi-  
dend of \$1 a share on the common  
stock, both payable December 1 to  
holders of record November 15.

The Standard Oil Company of Kan-  
sas has declared its usual extra divi-  
dend of \$3 a share in addition to its  
regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a  
share, both payable December 15 to  
stock of record November 30.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Com-  
pany has declared its usual quarterly  
dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the com-  
mon stock, payable December 31 to  
stock of record December 1 at 3 p. m.

The directors of the Brookside Mills  
have declared a regular semiannual  
dividend of \$5 per share and an extra  
dividend of \$10 per share, payable  
November 15 to stock of record No-  
vember 10.

The National Cloak & Suit Company  
has declared the regular quarterly  
dividend of \$1.75 a share on its pre-  
ferred stock, payable December 1 to  
stock of record November 23.

London cables say that the Palm  
Spinning Company has declared a final  
dividend of 10s. per share with a bonus  
of 10s., making £6 10s. per share, or  
180 per cent per annum.

MEXICO BUYING MACHINERY  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Machinery  
manufacturers and dealers of Texas  
are finding an increasing demand for  
machinery in Mexico. Large orders  
for mining machinery have been  
placed here and in other cities re-  
cently. Big sales of agricultural  
machinery and implements for ship-  
ment to Mexico are reported. Oil well  
supplies and machinery are in great  
demand in the Tampico region. Much  
attention is being given by manu-  
facturers and dealers of Texas to making  
trading connections in Mexico. Buy-  
ers from that country have been  
numerous in San Antonio recently.

## GOOD CLOTH STILL HIGH

For good quality cloths, therefore,  
for suits and overcoats, no reduction  
in price need be looked for. The goods  
that are being made are still mostly  
fine chevots and cross breeds, with a  
moderate quantity of botany worsteds.  
There has been a considerable falling  
off in the American trade and also  
for Canada, and one reason why mer-  
chants have been refusing goods deliv-  
ered late is because they have not  
been able to get them forwarded in  
time to their customers in the United  
States and the latter have also been  
crying off. Fair quantities, however,  
are being sent to some of the South  
African business centers.

The existing conditions of the hos-  
iery and underwear trade are not at  
all encouraging. This is the period of  
the year when all the factories should  
be well employed, but it is doubtful  
if any of them are touching the max-  
imum output of their machinery and  
many of them are very far below it,  
while the tendency to close down cer-  
tain departments before the end of the  
working week is steadily growing, and  
the somewhat paradoxical position is  
witnessed of certain sections working  
overtime to get the orders out in

## WORKING TOWARD CLIMAX

What the finish of it will be it is  
difficult to tell. Manufacturers have  
large stocks of dear yarns, merchants  
have large stocks of expensive goods  
and the public is buying sparingly.  
Some one is bound to be hit in the  
finish, and while that point is working  
toward a climax, the workers in the  
factories are going to have more time  
on their hands than they bargained for,  
and while this is a situation that one  
must sympathize with, it need not be  
forgotten that they clamored loud  
enough for shorter hours and higher  
wages when the demand for goods was  
far in excess of the supply and now if





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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, November 8, 1920.

EACH afternoon, for the past three days, I have walked down to the new Neighborhood Book Shop at 435 Park Avenue to see how the enterprise is prospering. The prospects are rosy. I wonder how long the Cash Register will stand the wear and tear. The shop has a cozy look. The books are on shelves, not lying about, anyhow, on tables; and the top shelves are on a line with the eyes. The backs of the books are shown, and upon each is the price marked in large, plain figures. It is a temptation to draw a book from the shelf, look at it and say: "I'll take this." Mr. Gomme, who has charge of the place, tells me that many people drop into the shop and say: "I live in the neighborhood." How nice to have a book shop handy. One customer, who held a lap dog under her arm, said, "I want two novels, please, to last me over Sunday."

WHEN I go to the Neighborhood Book Shop I ask in a loud voice for books that are not novels, for Park Avenue, like the Bowery, and the Bronx, must learn that novels are not the only kind of books, and that the attraction of a volume is not always indicated by the jaunty gaiety of the picture on the jacket. My most learned book did not have a jacket at all. Would you care to know the titles of the books that I purchased on my first visit? They were: "The Outline of History," H. G. Wells; "Accepting the Universe," John Burroughs; "Limbo," Aldous Huxley; "Hide and Seek," Christopher Morley; "On American Books," Edited by Francis Hackett.

I HAVE not been able to make any progress with the "Outline of History," because Belinda seized it at once, and has been reading it ever since to herself, and, intermittently, aloud to me. I am sure that this is a book every household should have (my copy is the Cassell Edition, price \$7.50), and I think in future years it will be regarded as a first attempt at real, practical education. At school I spent terms and terms on Macaulay's "History"—confined to "From the accession of James II down to a period within the memory of men still living." How parochial, how local that is! The boy who reads or who is made to read "The Outline of History" is far better equipped to be a voter, a judge of questions of the Day, and a citizen of the world.

THERE is a passage in the Introduction that women, whose time hangs heavily on their hands (if there be any left) may care to read. It begins with an acknowledgment by Mr. H. G. Wells of the help he has received from Mrs. H. G. Wells. He continues: "Without her labor in typing and retyping the drafts of the various chapters as they have been revised and amended, in checking references, finding suitable quotations, hunting up illustrations, and keeping in order the whole mass of material for this history, and without her constant help and watchful criticism, its completion would have been impossible."

ONE of the most usual and most natural forms of dedication is "To My Wife"; and one of the most unusual was that in a romantic novel published some years ago in England: "To the face I saw in a hansom cab." The popular form of dedication today would seem to be to fellow-authors. W. L. George dedicates his latest book to Joseph Conrad. It begins with Dear Master, and is followed by eight ecstatic lines. Another of his books has 14 dedicatory lines of immeasurable admiration for H. G. Wells. "Main St.," by Sinclair Lewis, is dedicated, with austere brevity, "To James Branch Cabell and Joseph Hergesheimer." Aldous Huxley, being a young man still in the dictatorial age, does not dedicate "Limbo" to anybody. Neither does John Burroughs dedicate "Accepting the Universe" to anybody; but he begins the book with that delightful story told of Margaret Fuller: "It is reported of Margaret Fuller that she said she accepted the universe. 'Gad, she'd better,' retorted Carlyle."

ONE of the dedications I like is this: "In love and gratitude to my American wife, of Kent, England, and Georgia, America, who is a fierce partisan of America when she is in England, and a fierce partisan of England when she is in America."

KNUT HAMSEN, the Norwegian writer, who has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature, did not accept the man-made environment into which, as a youth, he drifted. In 1890 he was a street-car conductor in Chicago, and, according to the accounts that have been dug from the archives, an inefficient conductor. Before that he was on a farm in North Dakota. The car company dismissed him for inattention to business. Later he worked his way to Norway as a seaman. He is described by old-timers in Chicago as "a blond lad, with a thin face, and a perpetual stare into the horizon." The advantage of winning a Nobel prize is not only the large sum of money, enabling the lucky author to buy a Scooter for every member of his family, including the domestic servants, but he is also written about in every important newspaper throughout the civilized world.

I WISH Chicago were not so far away, as I should much like to see the Book Fair that is being held in that city. Perhaps it is as well that I am not there, as I am easily excited, and the spectacle of W. Somerset Maugham and Mary Roberts Rinehart autographing books as fast as their fountain pens can travel, would not be good for me. But I should be interested in seeing the placard on which is inscribed a statement made by the New Statesman of London, saying that "Rockwell Kent's 'Wilderness'

is easily the most remarkable book to come out of America since 'Leaves of Grass' was published."

RECENTLY the Writers Club held a meeting to discuss literature, but, by accident or design, I know not, the proceedings developed into a discussion and a ballot as to which are the six best American novelists. The ballot resulted thus: Theodore Dreiser, Edith Wharton, James B. Cabell, Booth Tarkington, Gertrude Atherton and Willa Cather. Mention was also made of Laura Jean Libby.

LATELY I have been reading "The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, and "Main St.," by Sinclair Lewis, and I have been wondering if they would have been written differently had James Lane Allen been born and brought up in Minnesota and Sinclair Lewis in Kentucky.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"It is much easier to understand M. Bergson when you hear him than when you read him. The modulations of the voice, the little piccolo-squeaks, the sudden shrug of the shoulders, and the spreading out of the hands, the bird-like droop of the head and the glance of the eye, the thin-lipped smile (Ah, now I have it! M. Bergson is like the Bellini Doge, Loredano Loredani, in the National Gallery)—all these little things help."

(A. B. Walkley, on M. Bergson.) Note: I like this. Mr. Walkley formed his style on mine, or I formed mine on his. I forget which.

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Margaret Fuller," by Katherine Anthony.

"Because I know so little about Margaret Fuller, except the 'Accepting the Universe' tale; and because a reviewer has said (he must be a Transcendentalist), 'Margaret Fuller's life will cease to be interesting when time is no more, and not before.'"

"Ships and the Sea."

"Because it is a new anthology, and because the editor is Quiller-Couch."

And here is a new book that I am not quite sure I want to read:

"The Philosophy of Fine Art." By G. W. F. Hegel. Translated with notes by P. F. B. Osmonston. (Bell. Four volumes. 25s. net.)

A reflection by the London Times reviewer on this mighty work makes me still less eager to embark on the enterprise. "The mind of Mr. Osmonston, the translator, is so steeped in the abstruse and philosophic that he is sometimes more difficult than Hegel himself. Perhaps in Utopia philosophers will have learnt to express themselves so simply and as fully as the Sermon on the Mount." —Q. R.

## A LUCID OUTLINE

Space, Time and Gravitation. An Outline of the General Relativity Theory. By Prof. A. S. Eddington, F.R.S. Cambridge University Press. 15s.

It is a rare thing to find so difficult a subject treated in the graceful and lucid style that marks this book. The reader is led through the intricacies of the subject with such skill—and even humor—that he cannot fail to follow the story with interest, nor at the end will he close the book without a feeling of reverence for the one who conceived the theory and for the interpreter who has made it so clear. That is a tribute to Professor Eddington that will be appreciated best by those who have encountered the difficulties of the subject under less gifted guidance. Certainly no better qualified guide than Professor Eddington could be found, for he has himself played a very important part in the confirmation of the theory. The story of its development becomes in his hands a tale of romance, and the chapter on the Eclipse expedition provides the climax. And yet Professor Eddington gives the reader a real grasp of the meaning of the theory. Let no one think the book is written for those who are not prepared for some hard thinking.

There are many remarkable features in this story. The theory combines in a unique manner the work of philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. It is based on a philosophical re-examination of fundamentals. Its development involved the use of the most abstract processes of pure mathematics, and its confirmation depended on the timely arrival of an eclipse suited for the necessary measurements. The mathematics involved is far beyond the understanding of all but a few specialists, and what this book does is to give by the aid of analogy and illustration a non-mathematical interpretation of the theory. The one defect in Professor Eddington's treatment is that he does not give a definite enough idea of its logical development. Granted certain postulates, well founded on experiment, the theory follows inevitably by logical reasoning. These postulates, and the steps by which the theory is developed hardly stand out clearly enough from the general exposition. Perhaps the only good treatment of the logical development of the theory is to be found in Einstein's own writings, and Einstein's popular exposition of his theory (now translated into English) should be read with Professor Eddington's book. But certainly nowhere else can be found such a brilliant imaginative sketch of possible future developments of the theory. Another valuable feature is the description of Professor Weyl's extension of the general theory to include the phenomena of electricity, while in the concluding chapter the reader is given a hint of great possibilities ahead.

## AMERICAN HISTORY

In his volume on "The United States and Latin America," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, John Holladay Latané has given in convenient form a brief history of relationships that should be more widely understood.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Americanization of Edward Bok. The Autobiography of a Dutch Boy Fifty Years After. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

I. Edward Bok started to become a good American with certain unusual advantages. He had a plentiful supply of the solid Dutch virtues that make for business success. He was, moreover, of distinguished Dutch stock. In his immediate ancestry were numbered an admiral, a chief justice of the supreme court in Holland, and a secretary of the Transvaal Republic. He came of a hardy, pioneer line. It was a family of jurists and administrators. Had he been able to remain in Holland he would have been assisted to prominence by family friends already in positions of influence. His father was for a time one of the wealthiest men in Holland, and his mother kept house with a retinue of servants. But this great fortune was suddenly wiped out and Edward Bok found himself at an early age exchanging a palace for a tenement and tidy Holland for unfinished America. The standards of living to which he had been accustomed assuredly provided him with an uncommon incentive to rise out of his poverty, but he began his battle for success with no more outside assistance than any other friendless immigrant. How he won this battle is the story that he has just published on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country.

II. The corner stone of Edward Bok's success is his originality. He has never been satisfied with the beaten path. His motto has been to do the common thing in an uncommon way. And he has known how to invest the uncommon way with a personal appeal that attracted ever-growing numbers of friends. He was very young when he learned the advertising value of "Variety's the very spice of life." And his progress has been marked by a constant flow of editorial surprises that have made the magazine world gasp with amazement. As a fitting climax the month that the Journal's circulation touched 2,000,000 he laid down his pen with the remark, "Now I'm going to play."

Edward Bok's retirement at an early age is, he admits, more Dutch than American. Undoubtedly the usual American way is to postpone one's autobiography until much later. But Bok is no disciple of Solon's. Respite, however weighty the authority behind it, is not his motto. His philosophy of life is to be found in one of the last chapters of his autobiography, a chapter which in an enlarged form has recently appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. Bok divides the happy life into three periods: "First: that of education, acquiring the fullest and best that is within his reach and power; Second: that of achievement; achieving for himself and his family, and discharging the first duty of any man, that in case of his incapacity those who are closest to him are provided for. But such provision does not mean an accumulation that becomes to others an embarrassment rather than a protection. To prevent this, the next period confronts him; Third: Service for others. That is the acid test where many a man falls short: to know when he has enough, and to be willing not only to let well enough alone, but to give a helping hand to the other fellow; to recognize, in a practical way, that we are our brother's keeper; that a brotherhood of men does exist outside after-dinner speeches. No man has the right to leave the world no better than he found it. He must add something to it; either he must make his people better and happier, or he must make the face of the world fairer to look at."

Bok always made up for his weakness in grammar by the earnestness of his writing. The moral and didactic qualities in Dutch literature passed through him into the Ladies' Home Journal. He never gave his public exactly what it said it wanted, but something a little better than it expected. Not too much above the crowd. He intimates that his private inclination was to soar, but that circulatory demands compelled his editorial self to stay close to the average citizen. He wrote for the intelligent rather than the intellectual woman.

Besides this philosophy of life Edward Bok brought to his experiment in Americanization as great a wealth of inspiration, so high a national idealism, so great an opportunity for the highest endeavor, as to make him the fortunate man of the earth today. Americanism, thus defined, is no finished pattern, no bed of Procrustes into which the foreign-born must be made to fit. It is rather a great moving river, taking its rise from distant sources, and its direction determined by its ancient channel, but fed constantly and enriched by the inflow of other streams. Americanization is a process of giving as well as receiving. As Theodore Roosevelt said to Bok, "You and I can each become good Americans by giving our best to make America better. With the Dutch stock there is in both of us, there's no limit to what we can do. Let's go to it."

Whatever be the contribution of earlier Dutchmen to the molding of American institutions, there can be no question of the influence of this particular Dutchman. Directly or indirectly, by personal effort or through the institution he built up, he is responsible for the simple Spencerian style of writing, the American theatre program, syndicate news, the woman's page, white space in advertising, free scholarships to collectors of magazine subscriptions, lessening of the patent-medicine evil, the magazine method of "running stories over into the back," "Ladies' Home Journal" houses, gardens, and furnishings, simpler decoration of Pullman cars, the ban on the algaite, the safe and sane Fourth of July, "teacherges" for rural school-teachers, and the endowment of the Philadelphia Orchestra. In addition he eradicated or improved bill-board advertising, saving temporarily from this nuisance the beauties of Niagara Falls and the Grand Cañon, forced cities to clean up their filthy back streets, and induced women's clubs to devote their energies to needful questions of civics rather than to artificial literary culture.

III. In this day of incessant biographical enterprise, when "Who's Who," "Appleton's Encyclopedia," and the journalistic interviewer make publicity the penalty for distinction, autobiography constantly runs the risk of being nothing more than an assemblage of known facts. Its value usually lies in its anecdotal character or its intimate revelations. Edward Bok's story is not intimate, but is rich in anecdote. So that even although many will have read the last three chapters recently in the Saturday Evening Post or Atlantic Monthly, and others will have enjoyed some of his best anecdotes in the Independent, and yet others will find many paragraphs familiar from the Ladies' Home Journal, still, the anecdotes are so valuable that they easily bear repetition—good story-tellers are always forgiven repetition—and there are certainly many persons who have never known how the most successful editor in the magazine world sifted ashes for coal, feared to pass the grocer's because of the unpaid bill, and earned his first money washing a baker's window and selling ice-water on the Coney Island horse-cars.

His wealth of anecdote is so great that it crowds out all reference to certain important events in his life which secure a foothold only in the "Biographical Data" on page 453. But it is this superlative anecdotal quality of the autobiography that engages the attention instantly at whatever page one chances to open. How can one stop reading when he sees that the sixteen-year-old boy after eating pie at the "Autocrat's" own breakfast table, will read "The Village Blacksmith" in Dutch to Longfellow, discuss Sunday newspapers with Phillips Brooks, and call with Louisa Alcott on Emerson "in his mental mist." One paragraph, for example, reads as follows: "General Grant sketched for Edward on an improvised map the exact spot where General Lee surrendered to him; Longfellow told him how he came to write 'Excelsior,' Whittier told the story of 'The Barefoot Boy,' and Tennyson wrote out a stanza or two of 'The Brook,' upon condition that Edward would not again use the word 'awful,' which the poet said 'is slang for very' and 'I hate slang.'"

No idle curiosity had prompted the boy to write these notes. Forced to leave school at the age of 13 for an office-boy's position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, he resolved to educate himself further by going straight to the men of his day who had succeeded and asking them how they had done it. His unusual earnestness and directness attracted every one whom he approached. His boyish assurance carried him lightly over all obstacles that would have seemed insurmountable to a more sophisticated or self-conscious character. As a boy he found no difficulty at all in starting enduring friendships with men as distinguished as President Hayes, General Grant, and Jefferson Davis. When he joined Scribner's, first as stenographer, then as advertising director, he seized every opportunity to increase his acquaintance among the interesting men of the day. With vivid characterization he pictures Stevenson as he painstakingly corrected proof in bed and refused to read the press notices that Bok had brought him. "With a general untidiness that was all his own, Stevenson, so Bok felt, was an author whom it was better to read than to see." Or it is Stockton's story of how he ate the ice-cream lady and the tiger simultaneously with two spoons; or Richard Harding Davis reading "Tribby" as his own composition; or Henry Ward Beecher's tears over his sister's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As editor of the Ladies' Home Journal his adventures among the lions of the day multiplied fast. Eugene Field's practical jokes. Mrs. Gladstone's impractical pride in her first pen-money. Kipling's Philadelphia scrap. Kate Greenaway's cat. Edwin Abbey's "The Grove of Academe," Theodore Roosevelt's "shaving interviews" and contributions "written under the strictest possible anonymity, so closely adhered to that, until this revelation, only five persons have known the authorship."—of such material is this story woven.

IV. Bok tells us that in editing the Ladies' Home Journal he always had in mind a particular woman who for long was merely the creature of his own imagination but whom he suddenly met one day and to whom he always addressed his editorial work thereafter. His autobiography is not written for women, although, just as so many men really bought the Journal for themselves, there will be countless women who will read this book for their own enjoyment. It was written for boys and all who retain the hearts of boys. His own boyhood occupies fully a third of the entire narrative. But it is particularly the philosophy of his life that in

its wholesome, inspiring optimism is much needed by the dissatisfied young man of today. Especially timely in this hour of discontent, rebellion, and anarchy is his gospel of success through honest hard work. Cynics will scoff at his optimism; economic malcontents will jeer at his safe belief in the value of poverty; reformers will smile at his pride in scratching on the surface and his apparent indifference to the fundamentals of present-day problems; and idealists will censure his materialistic definition of success. But after all, he did succeed in accomplishing what he set out to do. And the story of how he succeeded, pervaded by the same moral earnestness as Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, is here set forth to inspire American boys to imitate one Dutch boy, who has carried out in his American life his grandmother's injunction, "Make you the world a bit more beautiful and better because you have been 'in it.'"

## KNUT HAMSEN

One of the merits of the Nobel prize for literature is that it administers some severe lessons to the self-esteem of the reading public. We think that we know all we need know of world literature because we can discuss at length the philosophy of Dostoevski, because we have read a few plays by Sudermann, because we lament the downfall of D'Annunzio since he made himself a poet king instead of a king of the poets, because we have discovered in Norman Douglas a possible successor to Anatole France, because we scoff a little at the exaggerated success of Blasco Ibañez, and because we accept with enthusiasm any translations from the Chinese poets that are put on the market—and then the judges award the Nobel prize to some Norwegian whose very name is almost unknown to us! To try and buy the works of Knut Hamsen in London or Paris is to realize that this author is still unknown even to the majority of bookshelves.

The public ought to be grateful to the judges, for the literature of the English-speaking peoples owes a great debt to the Scandinavians, and, since so few learn the Scandinavian languages—which is a great pity—there is danger of forgetting this debt. Every one has read his Anatole France and his Alphonse Daudet; no one has read his Pontoppidan, his Jonas Lie, his J. P. Jacobsen, and his J. B. Bull. Those of us who do not know the Scandinavian languages are forced to read some of the greatest of the modern writers in German—just as we are compelled to go to Berlin to see "Peer Gyn" properly played—and it is only through men like William Archer and the judges of the Nobel prize that we get what little linking we have of the writers of the north.

Knut Hamsen is, above all else, the writer of the peasants. Most of the other Scandinavians—probably August Strindberg is the greatest exception—are writers of the land, but Knut Hamsen is far more than this, for he writes of the land as the peasants see it, and not as a stranger who has lived with the peasants would see it. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson in Norway and Selma Lagerlöf in Sweden made their names by their books on village life, but no one would say that "Die Königinnen von Kungälv" was written by a peasant. It was absolutely true to life, but so was "Madame Bovary," and yet "Madame Bovary" was not written by a woman. Flaubert was the son of a doctor and the brother of a doctor, but the book was written, as it were, by an outside observer. The same remark applies to Selma Lagerlöf's stories, but not to those of Knut Hamsen. There are paragraphs in Knut Hamsen's books that go far deeper than anything that has preceded them. The wonderful picture of old Ivar, in "The Growth of the Soil," when he brought home his red and blue mowing machine, when he had to get his son from the town to repair it for him, and pretended, in order to save his pride, that his difficulties were due to the fact that he had forgotten his spectacles, is drawn with such true simplicity that one is sincerely sorry for the old man when he stoops down and his spectacles fall out of his pocket in front of his son. His pride in his own achievements, his steady, honest labor, his wonder, tinged with contempt, when the money-maker, Geissler, arrives in a white waistcoat, his patient devotion to his wife—in fact, all his thoughts and deeds, make delightful reading because we know that they are real. Knut Hamsen does not idealize country life—few Scandinavian writers do—but neither does he mock at it. He knows the struggle that the farmers have to win their bread from the Norwegian soil, and he describes it minutely and without the least exaggeration. The peasants have to be intelligent if they do not want to starve, and he shows us that intelligence, which we are apt to overlook because it does not develop along the same lines as the intelligence of the townsman.

Knut Hamsen does for the peasant what Anatole France did for the well-to-do Parisian in "Le Lys Rouge," and what H. G. Wells has done for the self-made man in "Tono-Bungay" and "Klippers." He has proved himself a close student of psychology, without being sentimental or cynical. And not many men have done that.

## OUR POETS

Robert Graves

As a war poet Robert Graves has often been coupled with Robert Nichols and Siegfried Sassoon. This is partly for the accidental reason that the three men are friends, as there is internal evidence in their verses to show, and came under public notice at about the same date; partly and more justifiably it is due to a real similarity in their outlook. That is to say, in their outlook on the war, for temperamentally, and in their opinions on the more constant aspects of life, there are obviously wide divergencies between them. But toward the war all three maintained a critical attitude, writing of it in verses now indignant and now satirical. They could glow over heroic details, but to war, as such, they were consistently hostile. It is not for a fraction of a second suggested that for this they were to blame; but aversion makes but a negative sort of poetry. One is anxious, therefore, to see how these three promising young men will shape when anger has ceased to be their main motive for writing.

Especially is this one's wish with regard to Robert Graves, for, while the promise of his poetry is undeniable, his purely war poems are of little permanent interest. They lack the sudden fire which illuminates the rather crude realism of Nichols; nor do they suggest, as do some of Sassoon's, a great satirist in the making. No one, in fact, was ever less suited by nature to be a poet of war than Robert Graves. His is essentially a jolly mood, careless, childish, rather trivial, but very good company. Perhaps in what is written above, the war element, or its implications, in his poetry has been somewhat too heavily stressed. After all, he is the author of many verses which might have been written in an Arcadia of perpetual peace. But one is glad to see him out of the war atmosphere.

That he may become too trivial is a real danger. There is great pleasure to be got from the careless, spontaneous sort of writing which he most often uses. But he who employs it needs to exercise a very alert self-criticism. The only alternative to the file is ruthless rejection. The poet who labors his verses makes many erasures, and only his ultimate version sheds the light. He who writes "currente calamo," and pays no heed to second thoughts, should be ready to discard all but his happiest inspirations. There are things in Robert Graves' three books which were hardly worth printing. He is proud to proclaim himself a disciple of John Skelton, whose praises he sings, to the disparagement of Milton, in Skeltonic verse. But Skelton, who at his best is very good fun, wrote much which nobody, not even Mr. Graves, would take the trouble to read twice.

At present Robert Graves is at his best when writing in the manner of the folk song or nursery rhyme: Here's flowery taffeta for Mary's new gown; Here's black velvet, all the rage, for Dick's birthday coat. Pearly buttons for you, Mary, all the way down, Lace ruffles, Dick, for you; you'll be a man of note.

Some of the pieces in which the poet remembers incidents of his own childhood are very charming; and here is a poem in more serious, more "grown-up" mood, which shows him as something more than a maker of pretty jingles:

I've watched the seasons passing slow, so slow, In fields between La Bassée and Bethune;

Primroses and the first warm day of spring, Red poppy, floods of June, August and yellowing autumn, so To winter nights knee-deep in mud or snow, And you've been everything.

Dear, you've been everything that I most lack In these soul-deadening trenches—pictures, books, Music, the quiet of an English wood, Beautiful comrade-looks, The narrow, bowdlered mountain track, The broad, full-bodied ocean, queer and black, And peace, and all that's good.

It is probable that Robert Graves' poetic home will always be among the foothills of Parnassus; but, if he will only take care to distinguish between flowers and weeds, he will pluck many delightful garlands there. And sometimes, when the mood is on him, he will scale the heights.

## VIOLENT CRITICISM

Prejudices: Second Series. By H. L. Mencken. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

Mr. Mencken has an engagingly vituperative way of jabbing at every phase of American literary products that anyone has dared to enjoy. His facile rush of words would almost persuade the uncomplacent that they certainly ought not to like anything but Hergesheimer, Cabell, et al., among contemporary writers, and even those few not too well. His style is far more reckless than Bernard Shaw's, so more-than-modern, in fact, that it easily overturns the idols of Greenwich Village. For the one who wishes to keep his balance in these perilous literary days, it may be well, however, to submit to a little of this violent kind of criticism, at least for the sake of comparison with what such other critics as Van Wyck Brooks and J. E. Spingarn have to say.

"The central trouble with America," Mr. Mencken says, speaking of literature, "is conformity, timorousness, lack of enterprise and audacity. A nation of third-rate men, a land offering hospitality only to fourth-rate artists." Yet, after all, Mr. Mencken's prejudices are evidence mainly of rather brutal reactions against everything in general, and while he destroys, he has little inclination and perhaps less ability to give or encourage something better. Thus, sooner or later, there will doubtless come a still more modern reaction against his way of looking at things. Meanwhile, however, his sort of comment serves to complement that of those professional critics whom he considers altogether too sedate. His violence may possibly stimulate better American literature, and then again it may not.

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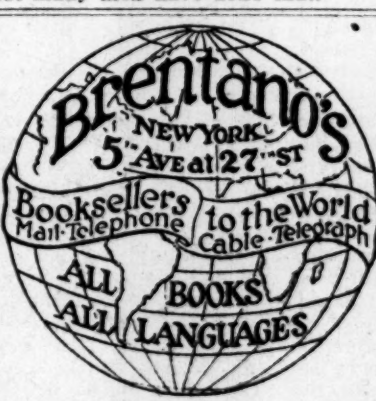
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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Memorable Moment

A cynic has remarked that all the pilgrims who come to Athens may be divided into two classes—those who follow the footsteps of Paul and those who follow the footsteps of Pausanias. The latter spend many days visiting odd scraps of masonry, discussing the exact site of the nine-mouthed fountain, and finding their joy in the most obscure remains; the former drive straight to the Areopagus, and, having looked at Athens from this point of view, proceed to discuss the probable site of the altar to the Unknown God. Perhaps those days of undivided allegiance are over, but there is much to be said for the concentrated vision of the pilgrim. Indeed, it is a magnificent picture that this chapter in the Acts recalls—the picture of a little Jew standing on the little Areopagus and waving aside with one gesture of the hand the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and all the accumulated tradition of splendor on that overshadowing hill.

"Know ye not that God dwelleth not in temples made with hands?" "Temples made with hands"—that is all he has to say of them. Truly a memorable moment in the history of mankind! And the pilgrims are right who come to Athens determined to make real for themselves at least this one great impression and not to concern themselves with doubts whether really Paul stood upon this crag called "Areopagus" or in the council-house of the same name below.

Perhaps the impression would not be lessened but deepened, if they gathered up the full harvest of associations suggested by this piece of rock, and then thought of all that the Areopagus suggested to the Athenians as well as of the little that it conveyed to Paul—"Days in Attica," Mrs. R. C. Rosanquet.

## The Golden Gate

Down by the side of the Golden Gate  
The city stands;  
Grimly, and solemn, and silent, wait  
The walls of the land,  
Guarding its door, as a treasure fond;  
And none may pass to the sea beyond,  
But they who pass through the Golden Gate.  
The ships go out through its narrow door,  
White-sailed, and laden with precious store—  
White-sailed, and laden with precious freight,  
The ships come back through the Golden Gate.  
The sun comes up o'er the eastern crest,  
The sun goes down in the golden west,  
And the East is West, and the West is East,  
And the sun from his toil of day released,  
Shines back through the Golden Gate.  
—Madge Morris.

## The Act of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THE metaphysics of Christianity shows God to be Principle, or the eternal cause of all things, the everlasting Mind that does not permit, has never permitted, and never will permit any other so-called power to take His place, for He is All. Divine Science proves this statement by simple logic which demonstrates that real consciousness, infinite good, or Mind in its unlimited meaning, exists. All things are the reflection of this Mind, but nothing material is included in this expression. The reason that matter is not found in Mind and its expression is the very elemental one that grapes do not grow from fig trees. Principle brings forth its likeness, that which is incorporeal, spiritual, and eternal like itself. Matter, or mortal mind, material man and the universe, are unreal. Physical scientists, attempting to prove the substance of matter, find it what they call a form of energy, or activity. This is merely a supposed counterfeit of the activity of Mind, which is spiritual and unlimited. Before this fact the belief of matter must finally melt away, for "he uttered his voice, the earth melted."

The material scheme of things, based on this supposititious carnal mind, or so-called material cause, has "sought out many inventions" about God and has proceeded to permeate human society with them, incorporating them in its school books, its prayer books, its law books, and in endless other avenues by which men gain knowledge. Surely from out of the rightly named Dark Ages came one of these "inventions," that legal phrase, now long established in Anglo-Saxon law, "act of God," three words which Sir Edward Coke first defined and used in 1581 as meaning storms, lightning, tempests, and the like. It has in modern times been extended in meaning to include death, illness, flood, and so on. The happening of one of these so-called contingencies, which is legally termed an "act of God," is, in general, allowed as an excuse for not performing an agreement entered into. Various forms of contracts, notably steamship tickets, freight receipts, and some employment agreements contain this phrase which operates as a release of liability.

This attaching to Him, who Paul said was Love, those destructible qualities which are inconsistent with everlasting being or Principle, is indefensible. If the eternal knew destruction, He must eventually suffer downfall Himself. But while this nature is attached to God with all the baldness of legal phrasing, it is given to Him with no more blameworthiness in law than in theology where possibly more polished statements have been made to the same effect. It is true that the three words, while without doubt representing the thought of the century of their origin about God, have now taken a narrow meaning as indicating merely an occurrence of a certain kind which, according to the legal definition, "could not happen by the intervention of man." Yet the phrase stands as a reproach to advanced understanding of law, quite as much as do its brother phrases in other forms stand as blots on some ecclesiastical books. When the time came for Lord Mansfield, that great jurist, to restate the meaning of the phrase a century after it had originated, his definition, as then given, that "everything is the act of God that happens by his permission, everything by his knowledge," metaphysically interpreted, is exactly the standpoint of Christian Science.

Mind, or God, does not send death, sickness, and earthquakes, for He knows them not. He therefore does not permit them. His perfect allness destroys all belief in them, and since He has ever been All-in-all, such evil happenings, however real they may seem to men, have never truly occurred. Eternal Mind created man "in his own image," and this creation of Spirit is forever preserved inviolate. The material so-called man is the entirely untrue imitation of the real image of God. The proof of this is found in the presence of Principle as demonstrated in Christian Science, and in the fruits proceeding from it—the healing of disease, disaster and trouble of all kinds, for when an admittedly so-called permanent physical condition, or disease, vanishes instantaneously it is obvious that Spirit is all and matter is naught. On page 4 of "Unity of Good," Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "But how could we lose all consciousness of error, if God be conscious of it? God has not forbidden man to know Him; on the contrary, the Father bids man have the same Mind 'which was also in Christ Jesus,' which was certainly the divine Mind; but God does forbid man's acquaintance with evil. Why? Because evil is no part of the divine knowledge."

The act of God, or divine Mind, is a joyful thing for men to know, because what proceeds from infinite Truth is a blessing beyond measure. It is the divine emanation of intelligence, boundless good, or God, and is always actively unfolding. Far from being storms, sickness and death, it is the Christ, or Truth, which nullifies all their claims to reality. Christ Jesus demonstrated the act of God, or Principle, when, through his spiritual understanding, he accomplished the stilling of the tempest on the lake. The act or activity of God, then, being beneficent, must be more and more before the attention of men in place of that so-called "act of God," which is a bald counterfeit and impos-

sition upon mankind, and which stands in law books, in legal documents and in thousands of cases as a reproach to Him who is the eternal. "When will the error of believing that there is life in matter," Mrs. Eddy asks, "and that sin, sickness, and death are creations of God, be unmasked? When will it be understood that matter has neither intelligence, life, nor sensation, and that the opposite belief is the prolific source of all suffering? God created all through Mind, and made all perfect and eternal." (Science and Health, p. 205.)

## Rich in Noble Memories

A building of serenity and symmetry, of fine amplitude, a gracious, alluring building, rich in noble memories, yet touched also with a living sweetness; such is the beautiful old State House in Philadelphia, often referred to as Independence Hall. And it stood here, and was even then a building of age and dignity, when Sir Walter Scott said to Washington Irving,



"The Harbor of Collioure," an etching by Ian Strang

## A Southern Harbor

How perfectly restful is this busy peace of the morning, in the blue harbor, where sea-gulls, white and black, fly among the ships; and in the blue bay, where from moment to moment a great sail, passing close to land, blots out the sunshine which lies glittering on the placidly wrinkling water! . . . Sails whiten on the horizon against a dull cloud, and darken against clouds shining with sunlight. The long plash of the tide coils in about the rocks at my feet. . . . Across the harbor a bell is tolling. All the rest is warm silence. —Arthur Symonds.

## The Herons of Elmwood

[Elmwood was the home of James Russell Lowell, in Cambridge, about a half mile from the Longfellow home.]  
Warm and still is the summer night,  
As here by the river's brink I wander;  
White overhead are the stars, and  
The glimmering lamps on the hill-side yonder.  
Silent are all the sounds of day;  
Nothing I hear but the chirp of crickets,  
And the cry of the herons winging their way.  
O'er the poet's house in the Elmwood thickets.  
Call to him, herons, as slowly you pass  
To your roosts in the haunts of the  
exiled thrushes,  
Sing him the song of the green morass,  
And the tides that water the weeds  
and rushes.

Sing of the air, and the wild delight  
Of wings that uplift and winds that uphold you.  
The joy of freedom, the rapture of flight  
Through the drift of the floating  
mists that infold you;  
Of the landscape lying so far below,  
With its towns and rivers and desert  
places;  
And the splendor of light above, and  
the glow  
Of the limitless, blue, ethereal  
spaces.  
Sing to him, say to him, here at his  
gate,  
Where the boughs of the stately  
elms are meeting,  
Some one hath lingered to meditate,  
And send him unseen this friendly  
greeting;  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## The Old Beech

The old beech kept me dry enough while the rain beat steadily on his head; but he knew how to preserve the downpour for his own needs. From the mass of the leaves it passed to the ramage of the twigs that bore them and gaining in volume, descended as a trickle to the branches and a brisk fountain to the boughs. Then the many channels met at the fork, to run down the bole in a torrent and vanish under the moss-covered earth.—Eden Phillpotts.

with touches of mahogany and darkish green.  
The rooms are serenely beautiful; they are dignified, large and light; there are pillars and pilasters, there are charming cornices, there are panels; in every direction one sees beautiful corners or vistas or entrance-ways. The view through the arches of the room of the Supreme Court, into and across the Hall of the Signing, defined by those three pillared arches, is astonishingly effective.  
At the foot of the wonderful stairs now stands the Liberty Bell, upon which may still be read the Bible

among a creamy froth of meadow-sweet. Everything was a part of an unstudied pageant. Man seems very small in those wide, spacious, and wind-swept regions. . . . Yet everywhere the mountain-sides show here and there a patch of tillage, some field of corn nestled into a nook of the hills; here and there a rough-built cottage whose thatch and walls are weathered into soft grays and browns; and the presence of these features, rather felt than noticed, gives to the whole landscape the kindly human touch. . . . "A Holiday in Connemara," Stephen Gwynn.

name; maybe they'd have done it in another colored worsted."  
This bringing forth no response, I felt that I was not up to the occasion; I proceeded to say that worsteds were uncommon hard to match, which ask our Emma, when Joe interrupted me.  
"I don't mean that, Jim. I mean what was her history? Did she write it herself, or who wrote it for her?" Age eighteen; date 1856; her name Alice Hillier. . . . If one could only know her history, eh? She was a lady. Ladies made these common samplers in those times. See, here is Emma. Emma dear, see what I have found. Take and read it out to Jim." "The Hilliers and the Burtons," by Henry Kingsley.

## November, Radiant and Sunlit

Is it not due to November that some discreet person should revise what the poets have said about it? For one, I have felt no slight sense of shame as I opened to the melancholy lines full of the wail of winds and the sob of rain, while a brilliant autumnal light has flooded the world. The days have passed in a stately procession, under skies so cloudless and serene and with such amplitude of golden light that I have sometimes thought I saw a little disdain of the accessories of the earlier season. It has seemed as if November, radiant and sunlit, needed no soft, fleecy clouds, no budding flowers, no rich and rustling foliage, to complete her charm. Even the splendid tradition of October has not overawed its malign successor. . . . It is certainly high time that the traditional November should give place to the actual November—month of prolonged and golden light, with just enough of cloud and shadow to heighten by contrast the brilliancy of the sunshine. The borderland between winter and summer is certainly the most beautiful and alluring part of the year. The late spring and the late autumn months hold in equisite the charms of both seasons. Their characteristics are less pronounced and more subtle. . . .

I have watched the flight of the autumnal days from my study windows as one watches the distant passage of the birds southward. They have carried the last memories of summer with them, but with what grace and majesty they have retreated before an invisible foe! With slow and noiseless step, pausing for days together in soft, unbroken dreams, they have passed beyond the horizon line and left under a spell so deep that I have hardly yet shaken it off and turned to other sights and thoughts. One of the great concerns of life is this silent, unbroken procession of the seasons. . . . —Hamilton Wright Mabie.

## The "New" House

In due time—that is to say—a fortnight after my fifteenth birthday—we moved into the new house. It was eight o'clock on a bright summer's morning when my father got the key from Mr. Long, unlocked the gate in the broken palings which surrounded the house, and passed into the yard, surrounded by his whole awestricken family.  
There was no discovery made in the yard. It was commonplace. A square flagged space, with a broken water-butt in one corner under an old-fashioned leaden gargyle. There was also a grindstone, and some odd bits of timber which lay about near the pump, which was nearly grown up with nettles and rye-grass. In front of me as I stood in the yard the great house rose, flushed with the red blaze of the morning sun; behind were the family. Joe . . . with his great eyes staring out of his head in eager curiosity; after him the group of children. . . .

Joe had not long before made acquaintance with kind old Mr. Faulkner, who had coached him up in antiquities of the house; and Joe had told me everything. We boys fully expected to find Lord Essex's helmet lying on the stairs, or Queen Elizabeth's glove in the passage. So, when father opened the great paneled door, and went into the dark entry, we pushed in after him, staring in all directions, expecting to see something or another strange; in which we were disappointed. There was nothing more strange than a large entrance hall, a broad staircase, with large balustrade somewhat rickety and out of the perpendicular, winding up one side of it to the floor above, and a long mullioned window halfway up. . . . We children, leaving father and mother to inspect the ground-floor, pushed upstairs in a body to examine the delectable regions above, where you could look out of the window, over Shepherd's nursery-ground, and see the real trees waving in the west. . . .

And really we went on with something like awe upon us. There was no doubt that we were treading on the very same boards which had been trodden, often enough, by the statesmen and dandies of Queen Elizabeth's Court, and most certainly by the mighty woman herself, Joe, devourer of books, had, with Mr. Faulkner's assistance, made out the history of the house; and he had communicated his enthusiasm even to me, the poor simple blacksmith's boy. So when we, too, went into the great room on the first floor, even I, stupid lad, cast my eyes eagerly around to see whether anything remained of the splendor of the grand old court, of which I had heard from Joe.

Nothing. Not a bit of furniture. Three broad windows, which looked westward. A broad extent of shabby floor, an immense fireplace, and over it a yellow dingy old sampler, under a broken glass, hanging all on one side on a rusty nail.  
Joe pounced upon this at once, and devoured it. "Oh, Jim! Jim!" he said to me, "just look at this! I wonder who she was?"  
"There's her name to it, old man," I answered. "I expect that name's here, ain't it? For," I said hesitatingly, seeing that Joe was excited about it, and feeling that I ought to be so myself though not knowing why—"for, old man, if they'd forged her

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Question of the Arab Kingdom

ONE of the greatest obstacles in the way of securing a just settlement of affairs in Europe and beyond, during the past two years, has unquestionably been the existence of the secret treaty. How much trouble and how many complexities have been occasioned by the notorious Pact of London, for instance, between Italy on the one part and France, Great Britain, and Russia on the other, the most cursory review of the peace negotiations since the armistice will reveal. It brought about the first serious breach in the Peace Conference, and it is, in a very large measure at any rate, responsible for the present quite anomalous situation in the Adriatic.

Now, any attempt to apportion blame for the existence of these treaties, or to declare that they should not have been made, must be, of course, quite futile. It is easier, perhaps, than usual, in the case of the great war, to be wise after the event. In those times of terrible uncertainty and stress, the first few months of the war, when only very few had realized the tremendous task which lay before the Allies, the temptation to regard each fresh adhesion of strength as likely to be just that added force necessary to render victory inevitable within a very short time, was undoubtedly very great. Any one who will recall the state of public thought in England, during the months which preceded the adhesion of Italy to the allied cause, will remember how confidently it was anticipated that such an adhesion would mean victory at an early date. This was the popular view, and subsequent events have shown that, if the allied governments did not share it, it was because they desired to secure additional help, even more urgently, for the purpose of averting defeat. Italy, in this case, was in a position to exact her own terms, and she did so. The Allies promised Italy much more than she was entitled to and much more than, in common justice, should have been accorded to her. The Pact of London is, in many respects, quite an unworthy and even an unrighteous agreement; but the occasion was difficult, even desperate, and to sit in judgment on the allied action is quite useless.

The same must be said about the secret agreements which brought about the adhesion of the Arabs to the allied cause, in the Near and Mid East. When the first of these was concluded with the Grand Sherief of Mecca, in the October of 1915, the Allies were faced with the threat of a holy war. What that would have meant, if it had really been precipitated, those who have made any study of the history of Islam will have no difficulty in imagining. Everything that could be done had to be done to prevent it. Great Britain, therefore, came to an understanding with the Grand Sherief that the Allies would recognize the formation of an independent Arab kingdom as one of the objects of the great struggle, provided the Grand Sherief and his people came to the assistance of the Allies against the Turks. The exact terms of this agreement have never been made public, but, within a year, Great Britain had formally recognized the formation of what might be called a nucleus Arab Kingdom, in Arabia, with the Grand Sherief Hussein as its first ruler, under the title of King of the Hedjaz.

King Hussein immediately set himself, wholeheartedly, to fulfill his obligations under the agreement. With an army which steadily increased in numbers and efficiency, he cooperated with General Allenby against the Turk, lending valuable aid to the British in their conquest of Palestine. Ultimately, a great Arab army, under Prince Feisal, King Hussein's third son, made a victorious entry into the great Arab city of Damascus. Now, as has been said, the terms of the agreement between Great Britain and King Hussein, under which, apparently, all this was accomplished, have never been made public, but it is, today, declared by Prince Habib Lotfallah, the diplomatic representative of the King of the Hedjaz, that this understanding pledged the Allies to the establishment of "a great Arabian state stretching from the Persian Gulf to the borders of Cilicia and to the Egyptian frontier. Only as the result of assurances given by this treaty," declared Prince Lotfallah to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently, "did King Hussein throw the weight of the Hedjaz on the side of the Allies, and help to break the holy war which the Turks had declared."

For some considerable time past, however, it has been known that if the original agreement between Great Britain and the King of the Hedjaz really provided for all this, it has been rendered largely nugatory by subsequent agreements and declarations. Of these, the most specific is the so-called Sykes-Picot agreement, an understanding come to between Great Britain and France, according to which huge territories claimed by the Arabs were divided between the two countries named, either as protectorates or as spheres of influence. Thus, one article of this agreement provides that "the Syrian coast from Tyre to Alexandretta, Cilicia and most of southern Armenia from Sivas to Diarbekr shall be 'French'." Another article provides that Palestine, from the Jordan to the sea, shall be "international," and yet another, that Mesopotamia shall be "British." Neither is this all. In June, 1917, an official British statement was issued at Cairo to the effect that "all pre-war Arab states and Arab areas freed by the military action of their inhabitants" should "remain entirely independent." Finally, on November 9, 1918, came the Anglo-French declaration in which Great Britain and France agreed "to encourage native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia, and, without imposition, to assure the normal workings of such governments as the people shall themselves have adopted."

It is claimed, of course, that there are "no incompatibilities or inconsistencies" in these four documents. Such a claim was quite definitely made, about a year ago, by a well-known British authority on the question. The fact, however, remains that the Arabs, whether they rank themselves as moderates or extremists, are utterly

opposed to the present settlements, tentative or completed, in the Near East. In these circumstances, it would seem to be very urgently advisable that much fuller information on the subject should be rendered generally available. Whatever excuse there may have been for secret agreements, four or five years ago, there is absolutely none now, and a full and frank publication of all agreements relating to the Arab question, accompanied by some straightforward statement of policy, would go far toward clearing away the doubt and distrust which today so generally pervade the whole subject.

### Ships For Sale

TO THE average person, it may be surprising to learn that, in spite of the tremendous shipping losses during the war, the world has now a greater ocean tonnage than ever before. Construction of this sort more than counterbalanced the corresponding destruction. The United States has offered for sale, therefore, some 288 wooden vessels, as well as numerous ships of other kinds. When the Shipping Board was established, it was hoped that the great impetus given, by the exigencies of the time, to construction under its auspices would continue until the United States should become more and more a truly great transoceanic carrying nation. In some respects, this hope is in a fair way to be realized. Already, in the matter of tonnage the United States is second only to Great Britain. Yet, in the readjustment since the war, it has been found difficult to use advantageously all the products of the Shipping Board. The mere bulk of tonnage is not the only factor to be considered. There are the problems of registry, of labor, and of the adaptability of the ships themselves to present needs. The United States will have a great merchant marine only in proportion as its tonnage is of exactly the right sort to meet its special requirements.

Though it is to be regretted that so much waste has resulted from the operations of the Shipping Board, still the whole war experience was an enormous waste in every respect. There ought to develop, however, a right way to use whatever was definitely constructive during the period of turmoil. The ingenuity of the experts which evolved the wooden ships, for instance, should be even more active now in devising ways to salvage to the utmost these vessels and the products of the war period. If some of the wooden ships can be more profitably sold for South American trade or for use in the Baltic or the Adriatic, the mere lessening of tonnage under the registration of the United States will mean little. In fact, the development of commerce in these places, through such aid, may in the end mean very much more to all concerned. There can be no question that ships or anything else should be used in ways that involve the least waste. If, in the perplexities of a large readjustment, however, those who are responsible for the orderly solution of the problems do not see immediately what can be done best here and now, they may be inclined to think a distant prospect more attractive than it really is. The awakening in America to the immense breadth of world commerce may lead some to overlook real possibilities right at hand, for the wooden ships and for other things.

It has been believed that the reason why there has not been a ready sale at home for some of the vessels of the Shipping Board has been an insufficient encouragement of American commerce. In order to increase the encouragement, the Merchant Marine Act, requiring among other things the abrogation of some commercial treaties, was passed at the end of the last session of Congress. Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, the sponsor of the bill, has made his campaign for reelection on the basis of this act, and has been vigorously opposed. The fact is, of course, that rates, discriminating in favor of ships under the registry of the United States and against those of other nations, may not be the best method of encouragement. Neither indeed is a lessening of the requirements for American registry, requirements which are intended to insure the best possible conditions for all concerned, including the men employed. A course of education in commerce for those interested in shipping will be just as necessary as any favoritism of rates or subsidies. Banks and organizations of business men are already carrying on a propaganda of education especially for commercial representatives. There might well be a similar campaign to show the shipping industry how to adjust itself the more speedily to new conditions.

Undoubtedly the great increase in tonnage will soon be used to its full capacity. Because of the destruction and waste of the last few years, there will soon have to be a greater exchange of commodities than ever before for constructive purposes. Any lack of market for ships in America is probably but temporary. It is regrettable that any ships built during the war should have been intended only for the needs of the moment rather than for permanent commercial use. Yet the hurry, mistakes, and confusion, not to mention selfish motives of that time, seemingly had to be endured. All this, however, does not have to be endured any longer. Now is the time to correct even the mistakes of the past, whether of the Shipping Board or of others. Even if there now seems no immediate use for all these ships constructed during the war, a commerce for many of them to engage in can be developed. The whole question of the development of American shipping has been one of the great subjects for economic and political discussion for years. It is a question, indeed, which may become one of the great issues of future campaigns, not only in local campaigns such as that of Senator Jones of Washington, but in national elections. The solution will come, however, in proportion as the various opinions as to what the proper encouragement of shipping is to be are disentangled from merely selfish interests in conflict and are really reasoned out on a basis of right. If the subject of the Merchant Marine is to be revived as a campaign issue, it will now have a broader and more vital meaning than ever. The public will not readily countenance such waste as seemed almost inevitable during the war, but will demand a real economy in the development.

### Forecasting the Age of Silence

IT SEEMS to us of today as if rubber had always been known to the civilized world for its waterproofing qualities. Rubber coats, and certainly rubber boots, not to mention the common household varieties of galosh, often mislabeled "golosh," seem to most of us as old as Adam. Rubber as a silencer, as a means of reducing and eliminating noise, is a later conception, but it is one that is giving to rubber a constantly increasing importance. In time it may almost displace the earlier notion. For the avoidance of noise is coming to be looked upon as well worth while. More and more are all sorts of people beginning to pay attention to it, and for a constantly increasing variety of reasons. Perhaps it is only natural that rubber should be looked to, more and more, as the antidote for annoying sounds, for the more the world learns about rubber the more it discovers how to cut the cost of producing it. Once everybody would have thought extravagant the use of rubber for vehicle tires. But when a British chemist found out how to vulcanize, or harden, rubber swiftly and perfectly by means of cheap gases, rubber tires came into general use. In fact, the far-reaching effect of his discovery has been so well appreciated that a still later discovery, whereby it is possible to vulcanize rubber in solution, is already being hailed by some commentators as surely ushering in a new age of rubber, which will be for the world the Age of Silence.

A peaceful prospect, surely! And how many, many of the world's people would be grateful if only the vision could be even approximately realized! Yet no one need have any misgivings lest the sudden stoppage of sound shall be disconcerting, or leave any of us with a sort of auditory lonesomeness by reason of the disappearance of all the noises to which we have become habituated in daily urban experience. If we will but take stock of the noises of the present and the past, we shall probably arrive at the conclusion that new kinds come into notice as old kinds disappear. We are no longer greatly disturbed by street cries of peddlers, or by piercing whistles from railroad locomotives. Even the roar of fog signals, here and there, has been checked, out of deference to somebody's delicate ear. Almost we can say the traditional Fourth of July din of bombs and bells is a matter of memory rather than experience. Yet automobiles, elevated railways, subways, and labor-saving machines in the building trades have raised new groups of noises, most of which were unknown in the days when those of the earlier sort were still unchecked. Not yet has rubber been found efficacious for stopping the rattle of elevated trains or the roar of subway traffic. Neither has it ever ameliorated the jangle and crash of tortured trolley cars as they run their harsh course over steel rails fixed relentlessly in solid concrete. Rubber cannot soften the clatter of the steam riveters, or the banging of stone crushers, or the whine and grind of crudely-fashioned hoisters, conveyers, and concrete mixers. And after all is said and done, rubber has not really made away with the noise that has always been associated with the passage of vehicles over paved streets. Even with our rubber tires, for all sorts of vans and trucks as well as for passenger rigs, and our expensive smooth-surfaced asphalt, we have still as great a volume of noise from motors and driving mechanisms as we used to have from the rumble of steel-tired wheels upon granite blocks and cobblestones. Whatever noise has been saved by rubber tires is more than counterbalanced by the ceaseless racket of machinery.

So, the Age of Silence is not yet. Neither, apparently, will it be soon. For only as all sorts and conditions of us come to understand that noise almost always betokens waste of energy, in one form or another, shall we all concern ourselves with the subject sufficiently to get rid of noise. New laws will doubtless be framed, putting new restrictions upon new forms of din and clatter. But apparently rubber, no matter how extensively used, can hardly usher in the Age of Silence until the present mechanical age has learned to bring its mechanisms to a finer adjustment, wherein every steel arm and wheel shall exactly perform its function, without shock or dissonance.

### The Separatists

AMONGST the eight frescoes by Cope which adorn the walls of the Peers' Corridor in the House of Lords, in London, is one depicting the sailing of the Mayflower. Years ago, it used to be entitled the "Departure of a Puritan Family for New England," and it was not until the artist and others interested had approached Lord Macaulay and Lord Stanhope, then commissioners on Decorations, explaining the historical inaccuracy of the title, that the inscription was changed to read, as it does at present, the "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers for New England." It was not the inaccuracy of describing the little band on the Mayflower as one family that Cope and his friends objected to so much as describing them as Puritans. For if there is one thing that the Pilgrim Fathers were not, it is Puritans.

Now, it is true, of course, that the word Puritan has come, in later years, or rather centuries, to have a meaning quite different from that which it originally possessed. Whilst the word Separatist has lapsed into the same category with such words as Lollard or Hussite or Crusader the word Puritan has survived, and has come, in process of time, to be applied, par excellence, to the very people who, three hundred years ago, would most strongly have repudiated the title. For, indeed, had the Pilgrim Fathers been Puritans, in the sense that the word was understood in Tudor or Stewart times, there would have been no need of the flight to Holland, still less of the great adventure across the sea in search of "freedom to worship God." England under Elizabeth and James I was full of Puritans. The tide which swept the country in the Great Rebellion did not rise up over night. In the early days of Queen Elizabeth almost all the higher churchmen were Puritans, as were some of the Queen's wisest counselors—such men as Burleigh, Walsingham, and Knollys. The whole drift of the country, indeed, especially after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, with its consequent relief from the "threat of Rome," was increasingly in this direction.

Elizabeth's merciless Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity were directed just as much against the reforming Protestant as they were against the Roman Catholic.

These reforming Protestants, these Puritans, as they came to be called, were, however, amongst the most loyal members of the Church of England. Thus, not one of the leading Puritans of the Long Parliament had separated himself from the church. As Green very justly puts it, "Pym and Hampden had no sort of objection to Episcopacy." This, however, was not the case with the Separatists. The very essence of their prosecution was that they did so separate themselves from the National Church, and the very cause of their prosecution was that they did so separate themselves, refusing to subscribe to the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity or to make the least pretense at "conforming." From the first, the Separatists were subject to all manner of persecutions, and in these persecutions the Puritans played a by no means minor part. Indeed, so bitter were the measures everywhere taken against them, that in 1605-06, the little band meeting Sunday after Sunday in the hall of Scrooby Manor, where William Bradford entertained them "with great love," "making provision for them to his great charge," was all that was left in England of what once had been a considerable movement. The great things this little congregation of Separatists subsequently achieved, however, are written in the story of the Pilgrim Fathers.

### Editorial Notes

IN SPITE of the obvious futility of the so-called beer referendum in Massachusetts at the time of the recent presidential election, the result is significant as showing the steadily growing popularity of complete prohibition. The idea of the referendum was to ascertain the desire of the people on the question of permitting within the State the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer. No amount of state legislation, of course, could legalize such manufacture or sale, and, for this reason, it may be taken for granted that the great mass of those in favor of prohibition entirely ignored the question. Nevertheless, fifteen cities in Massachusetts, four of them extensive manufacturing areas, registered large majorities against the beer bill. Last year, only one city voted against it, but that, of course, was before the enfranchisement of women.

SLOVAKIAN towns and cities evidently have an onerous burden to bear, judging from the most recently published maps. There is Pressburg, for instance. As every one knows, it was within the pre-war borders of Hungary, and a place noted for many things. In the first place, it was there that Maria Theresa took the oath of fealty in the presence of the nobles, standing upon a certain historic spot and pointing her royal sword to the four points of the compass in turn. In the second place, one had no sooner reached the city by rail than he had the assurance that traveling eastward was going to be a good deal more comfortable and expeditious than it had been on Cisleithan soil. Now the Hungarians, with a perfect right to such nomenclature, called the city, Pozsony. When, however, this famous Hungarian crowning place was handed over to Slovakia, it was at once given its Slovakian name of Bratislava. But now comes a fourth name, which has been officially placed on the maps—Wilson City! What would Maria Theresa "and all her heirs" say if they could see their much-loved Pressburg-Pozsony-Bratislava-Wilson City!

EVIDENTLY the Democratic Party in the United States may be heard from at almost any time, even though its victorious opponents will evidently have things much their own way for a while. Mr. William G. McAdoo, easily one of its most prominent, if not just now one of its most active members, says that its defeat, though severe, is not disastrous, and remarks that, throughout American history, overwhelming political reverses have been followed by extraordinary political recoveries. There is, surely, neither whining nor bitterness in these words, addressed to his fellow citizens:

We face domestic and international problems of great gravity. The only way to solve them is through cooperation. The highest duty of the leaders of both parties is, therefore, to promote better feeling among all classes of our people, to refrain from unworthy appeals to class and racial prejudices, and to bring to bear upon our serious problems that dispassionate and intelligent consideration through which alone there is promise of genuine public service.

PERHAPS there is nothing so very strange in the enthusiasm that is now apparent in Argentina for everything associated with aviation. The Andes, on Argentina's western boundary, are rather high mountains, the crossing of which has always constituted a problem for the inhabitants upon either side. Aviation simply offers a new method, which the South Americans have been quick to exploit. It is also to be remembered that Argentina is a country of both magnificent distances and magnificent fortunes. What more natural than that the latter should be used, on occasion, to overcome the former, now that aeroplanes can be had at a price?

WHETHER or not it is really significant, the way in which North Dakota is arranging for the carrying on of its state business, during the coming year, is worth noting. North Dakota has just reelected, by a majority of about 6000, a Governor who ran for office as a Non-partisan candidate; whilst the antipartisans, or independents, have gained control of both branches of the State Legislature. According to the latest returns, they have a majority of at least two in the House and one in the Senate. But then, after all, no other business but the business of the State, in its every sense, is ever run on party lines.

BUBBLES light as air are notorious for the weighty possibilities that may develop from them. To the lay mind, however, it is astonishing that the destruction of the land by inroads of the sea can be combated more cheaply and effectually by compressed air released from tubes sunk in the sea floor, than by the old-fashioned method of solid masonry. The ascending bubbles break the force of the waves, as has been conclusively shown by recent experiments.